# The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28704—New Series. BOMBAY:—WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892.



CARNRICK'S
SOLUBLE FOOD
FOR INFANTS AND INVALIDS.
THE ONLY FOOD that digests as easily as human milk and agrees with all Infants and Children.
THE ONLY FOOD that thoroughly nourishes the Child without the addition of Cow's Milk.

"INVALID'S PORT."
CUTLER, PALMER & CO.'S
SHIPPING.
ANALYSED BY PROFESSOR CASSEL, F.I.C., F.C.S.
OBTAINABLE IN ALL PRESIDENCIES.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain. | Saturday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 2nd Apr. |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 9th " |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 16th " |
| B.L. CLYDE | 4139 | 550 | J. L. Pardit | 23rd " |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 30th " |
| B.L. ROME | 5750 | 1200 | A. B. Daniell | 7th May. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H.T. Weighell | 14th " |
| B.L. PEKIN | 3909 | 600 | P. Harris | 21st " |
| | | | | Friday. |
| † ASSAM | 3038 | 500 | G.W.F. Browne | 27th May. |
| B.L. RAVENNA | 3237 | 700 | E. Crewe | 3rd June. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 10th " |
| B.L. SHANNON | 4077 | 800 | C. Edwards | 17th " |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 24th " |
| B.L. THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. Seaton | 1st July. |
| † SIAM | 3038 | 500 | H. T. Weighell | 8th " |
| B.L. CARTHAGE | 4879 | 1000 | M. de Horne | 15th " |
| † ASSAM | 3041 | 500 | G. W. F. Browne | 22nd " |

The steamers marked B. L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.
† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers transhipthere to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London direct.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare, from Brindisi to London by the Mail route, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Masagon before 9 a.m. on the day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their baggage correctly labelled with port of destination.

SPECIAL STEAMER TO LONDON, CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

| Vessels. | Tons. | H.P. | Captain | Tuesday. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PENINSULAR | 4972 | 1000 | A. C. Loggin | 19th April. |

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

| Vessels. | Tons | H.P. | Captain. | About |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| SURAT | 3142 | 550 | R. Sleeman | 6th Apr. |
| THAMES | 4078 | 800 | W. Seaton | 21st " |
| ROHILLA | 3387 | 700 | C. S. Tocque | 5th May. |
| CATHAY | 2933 | 500 | A. Symons | 19th " |

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, March 8, 1892.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA
SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.
BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on:
7th April. 2nd June.
5th May.
For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, March 10, 1892.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.
UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamers. | Captains. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail on |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| IMPERATOR | C. Bochtinger | 4,000 | 750 | 1st April |
| IMPERATRIX | R. Egger | 4,000 | 750 | 1st May. |
| IMPERATOR | C. Bochtinger | 4,000 | 750 | 1st June. |

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck (without food.) |
|---|---|---|---|
| TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 500 | Rs. 300 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI | Rs. 800 | Rs. 480 |

*Above Rates include Wine or Beer supplied at Meals.*

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from and to Trieste.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

Passengers and their baggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's Steam Launch on the day of sailing.

SLOW SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

| Steamer. | Captains. | Tons | H. P. | To sail about |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| PERSEVERE | P. Myrsa | 3,200 | 500 | 29th April. |
| TRIESTE | F. Cossovich | 3,800 | 550 | 22nd May. |

RATES OF PASSAGES BY THIS ROUTE.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. | Deck. (without food). |
|---|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 401 | Rs. 250 | Rs. 130 |

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

| | 1st Class. | 2nd Class. |
|---|---|---|
| TO TRIESTE | Rs. 700 | Rs. 400 |

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, AND SHANGHAI.

| Steamer. | Captain. | Tons. | H.P. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| MARIA TERESA | R. Deperis | 3,800 | 550 | 8th April. |

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta, and at Singapore with the s.s. GALATEA to Sarabaya and Batavia.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

O von HOFFER, Acting Agent,
Sassoon House, 53, Church Gate Street, Bombay, March 8, 1892.

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES COMPANY
FROM BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES.
TO ZANZIBAR AND MAURITIUS.

THE S. S. LA SEYNE will LEAVE Bombay on 11th April, 1892, at 3 p.m., FOR KURRACHEE and ADEN, in connection with the Australian Steamer Homeward-bound, and the Steamer from Marseilles proceeding to Zanzibar and Mauritius.
RETURN TICKETS TO MARSEILLES for three, six and nine months delivered at specially REDUCED RATES.
THROUGH TICKETS are issued, including Railway Fare from Marseilles to London.
"A Steam launch will leave the Apollo Bunder at 1 p.m. on the day of sailing, to convey the passengers on board the Steamer."

A. SIMEON, Agent,
23, Esplanade Road.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.
GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

PASSAGES booked by P. & O. and other regular lines of Steamers *without charge for commission*. Berths selected and the best available accommodation secured. Railway and Sleeping Car Tickets obtained.
CHEAPER PASSAGES engaged by occasional outside Steamers, and every information afforded as to terms and accommodation.
SECOND SALOON.
The Superior Second Saloon accommodation of the new P. and O. Steamers offers an excellent opportunity for a cheap Passage to England, and to enable us to arrange select parties and suitable berthing, intending passengers should make early Application.
Full particulars and pamphlet forwarded on application. "Grindlay's Hand Book" for Travellers may also be had free.
Circular Notes, Sovereigns, and Drafts on London granted at current rates. Baggage shipped and Insurance effected when required.
PACKAGES from Europe for MESS^RS, CLUBS, SOCIETIES, SCHOOLS, STORES, UP-COUNTRY FIRMS and PRIVATE INDIVIDUALS cleared and forwarded. To avoid delay the Shippers should be instructed to send us direct the Bill of Lading and Invoice.

GRINDLAY & Co., Calcutta.
GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co., Bombay.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!!
The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities, &c.
Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE, KATTYWAR PORTS, AND CUTCH MANDVIE.

S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 30th March, at noon, calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee, weather permitting.
S. S. "KARAGOLA," 867 tons, on 2nd April, at 10 a.m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "SIMLA," 1,675 tons, on the 3rd April, at 11 a.m., or after arrival of incoming English Mail steamer, calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, and Fuseh, in the foregoing order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "CHINDWARA," 1,983 tons, on or about THURSDAY, 31st March, at noon, calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 23th March, 1892. Agents.

PASSAGE SEASON, 1892.
KING, KING & Co.,
BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all other lines at the lowest rates obtainable *FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION*.
SECOND SALOON accommodation by P. and O. secured at very low rates, and special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers.
Full information as to berths available, and lists of Passengers already booked, furnished at once.
SPECIAL AGENTS in India for Messrs. HENRY GAZE & SONS' CONTINENTAL and AMERICAN TOURS. Tickets by all routes furnished at once.
PASSENGERS are met on arrival at Plymouth by Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. (London), or at Liverpool by Messrs. KING, BAILLIE & Co. Messrs. KING, KING & Co.'s Agents at Aden, Port Said, Malta, Brindisi, Marseilles and Gibraltar will render their Constituents every assistance.
BAGGAGE, CARGO and PARCELS Shipped or Cleared at low rates: Fire and Marine Insurance effected when desired; excellent go-down accommodation furnished and every facility given for examination.
LOANS granted on approved security. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes issued payable in all the principal towns of the world.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE, Sovereigns, and Bank of England Notes bought and sold at the best rates of the day.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES arranged at current rates, and addresses in connection with the same registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co. *free of charge*.
Correspondence invited, and a copy of Messrs. King, King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on Application, free of charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | To sail. |
|---|---|---|---|
| ARMENIA | 3335 | Geo. Read | 5th April |
| PERSIA | 3517 | R. Hutchison | 19th April. |
| HISPANIA | 3339 | S. Abrey | 30th April. |
| ROUMANIA | 3337 | W. S. Young | 14th May. |
| NUBIA | 3351 | T. Knox | 4th June. |
| ARABIA | 3544 | C. Hillcoat | 25th June. |
| ARMENIA | 3395 | Geo. Read | 12th July. |

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.
The voyage to Marseilles is not expected to exceed twenty-one days, and the Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.
Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.
All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.
For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings, Bombay, March 21, 1892.

CHEAP HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

RELIABLE BOOKINGS by all regular Liners.
SELECTION of LINERS and BERTHS second to none. NON-LINER BOOKINGS a special branch of Passage Department.
Fares Rs. 210-250 to Continental Ports.
" 250-275 to United Kingdom Ports.
REGISTRATION in advance, of passage requirements FREE OF CHARGE.
GROUPING, or CABIN-MATING, of Passengers select.
AGENTS at Chief Continental and United Kingdom Sea Ports and Towns.
CONTINENTAL RAIL and Sleeping Car Tickets provided at ORIGINAL COST; requiring no "STAMPING" at different departure stations for stoppages en route.
BAGGAGE received and stored FREE OF WAREHOUSE CHARGES pending shipment with embarkation.
BANKING DEPARTMENT: Terms easy and liberal; forwarded on application.
SUPPLY DEPARTMENT. Goods of any description supplied; the smallest orders receiving equally prompt attention and care. Commission 2½ per cent. on value.
CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT: Consignments, Baggage, Parcels, etc., cleared and delivered as per lowest fixed tariff.
SHIPPING DEPARTMENT: Expressage on small parcels, etc., to England 5 annas per lb or Re. 1-8 per cub. foot. Large packages charged for at lowest fixed tariff per cub. foot, to all ports.
CHARGES and duty, if any, prepayable or recovered on delivery.
HAND BOOKS AND PRINTED TARIFF forwarded free.

THOS. COULSON & CO.
Carriers, Steamship, General Passenger and Banking Agents, Bombay.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street.
" 49-50 Parliament Street.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed on any amount.
FIXED DEPOSITS received at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.
PAY, PENSIONS and ANNUITIES Collected Free of Commission and without Life Certificate.
DRAFTS, CHEQUES and BANK BILLS issued, cashed or sent for collection.
TELEGRAPHIC and HOME FAMILY Remittances made at the best exchange rate of the day.
STOCK, SHARES, &c., bought and sold, and INVESTMENTS made.
GOVERNMENT PAPER, SHARES, and other Securities kept for safe custody, and Interest and Dividends collected.
LOANS and ADVANCES made on approved securities.
SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied at specially favourable rates.
ASSURANCE—LIFE, FIRE, MARINE, effected at reasonable rates.
Agents for the ORIENTAL and STANDARD Life Offices.
HANDBOOKS sent free on Application.

WILLIAM WATSON and Co.,
BOMBAY: 28, Apollo Street.
KARACHI: Camp.
LONDON: 27, Leadenhall Street, and 49-50 Parliament Street.

SPARKLING TABLE WATERS,
UNRIVALLED FOR PURITY & QUALITY.
Manufactured with the utmost attention to cleanliness.

| | |
|---|---|
| Soda Water. | Lemonade. |
| Seltzer Water. | Ginger Ade. |
| Potash Water. | Quinine Tonic. |
| Lithia Water (Simple). | Ginger Beer. |
| Ærated Water. | Ginger Ale. |

Raspberryade.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
CHEMISTS TO H. E. THE GOVERNOR,
TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT,
AND TO H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHEIF.
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.
N. B.—In consequence of the continued decline in Exchange, our Advertised and List Prices are advanced 5 per cent. from 21st January, 1892. Detailed List on application.

CAT'S EYE
JEWELLERY.—This pretty Jewellery is most effective at night, and has all the appearance of the Hard Stone, mounted in SILVER, as Eardrops, Brooches, Necklaces.—Illustrated Catalogues forwarded with prices, which vary from Rs. 10 to Rs. 70.
WATSON & Co., Church Gate Street.

J. NEUBERG'S
CIGARS & CHEROOTS.
FRESH STOCK of all kinds of INDIAN CIGARS and CHEROOTS just opened out, SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED to my order of a quality VERY RARELY EQUALLED but NEVER EXCELLED. Comparison with any other brands CONFIDENTLY INVITED, as regards QUALITY, FINISH, SIZE and PRICE.
In addition to the above, I would also recommend my "SPOTTED DOGS," which are rapidly becoming the CIGARS OF THE DAY in all the leading Clubs, the demand for them increasing largely wherever they are known.
LATEST GENERAL CATALOGUE FORWARDED ON APPLICATION TO
J. NEUBERG,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BEST GOODS AT LOWEST PRICES.
TRUNKS AND BAGS, FOR CABIN OR RAIL. HOLD-ALLS, HAT CASES.
HOAR & CO., {TRUNK & BAG IMPORTERS.} BOMBAY.

THORPE AND CO.
TRUNKS AND BAGS,
BEST LONDON MADE.
NOTE THE PRICES.

STOUT BEST JAPANNED OVERLAND TRUNKS, IRON BOUND, Copper-rivetted. A very durable Article.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inches | 30, | 33, | 36. |
| Rupees | 30, | 33, | 36. |

BEST DULL CANVAS, fitted with Tray Superior Article.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inches | 30, | 33, | 36. |
| Rupees | 35, | 39, | 41. |

LADIES' TRUNKS, BEST DULL CANVAS, bound Leather with folding division, for Milliuery, moveable Tray for Linen, &c., &c.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Inches | 33, | 36. |
| Rupees | 55, | 60. |

THE "SERVICE" or TROOPER, extra wide and low to go under seat or berth, best quality.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Inches | 30, | 33, | 36. |
| Rupees | 40, | 45, | 50. |

THE GLADSTONE BAG, best black Ox-Hide with straps all round, the registered spring, double action locks, made specially for Travellers crossing the Continent.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inches | 18, | 20, | 22, | 24, | 26. |
| Rupees | 33, | 36, | 39, | 44, | 50. |

THE same Bag, made of Best Stained Brown Ox-Hide, Lined Leather.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Inches | 18, | 20, | 22, | 24, | 26. |
| Rupees | 33, | 36, | 39, | 44, | 50. |

ALWAYS on hand Solid Linen Bags, Cash or Courier Bags, Odd Kit Bags, Solid Leather Portmanteaus, Air tight Cases, Hold-Alls, Valises, &c., &c.

Deck Chairs, Immence Choice, From Rs. 3-8.

THORPE & CO.,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

HEALTH.
Those in search of Health should go at once to their Chemists and buy a Jar of WM. RADAM'S MICROBE KILLER, for Microbes make you ill, but M.-K. by destroying the Microbes will at once make you well, no matter what your disease may be. M.-K. contains no Drugs but simple water and Gasses in which no Microbes can live. Pamphlets Free. Sole Wholesale Depôt—23, Rampart Row, Bombay.
RETAIL AGENTS:—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

MARCKS AND Co., LD.,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS, GOLD AND SILVERSMITHS.
OUR establishment of European workmen having been increased to meet the demands of the Public, and all the newest appliances for making, on the premises, every description of Jewellery, Customers are invited to send their Designs for Articles of PURE INDIAN GOLD. Estimates of the cost of making are supplied free on application. The quality of every Article made by this Firm is guaranteed.

GOLD GUARD, KEEPER, OR MOTTO RINGS.
Plain, engraved, and chased with appropriate Mottoes, such as "Forget-Me-Not," "Regard," "Remember," "Souvenir," "In Memoriam," "Ewig Dein," "Ibhar," etc. Any Motto or Design made to order, Rs. 18, 21, 26, and 35.

MIZPAH RINGS.
In a variety of designs in Solid Indian Gold, plain, engraved, and jewelled; or with double Heart in Diamonds and Rubies on Band and concealed Motto. Rs. 17, 21, 30 and 45.

LADIES' JEWELLED RINGS.
An inexhaustible Selection of the Choicest designs in Diamond, Ruby, Sapphire, Emerald, Real Cat's Eye, Opal, Coral, Peridot, etc., etc., set singly, or in Half-hoop, Cluster, Marquise, Gipsy, and other Styles, with stones of one class or in combination; ranging in price from Rs. 100 to Rs. 10,000.
Also a selection of lower priced Rings, set with smaller sized Stones, from Rs. 10 to 100.

GENTLEMEN'S SIGNET RINGS.
Massive Gold Signet Rings with Round, Oval, Shield, and other shaped Tops, all Gold, or set with Bloodstones, Sard, Sardonyx, Cornelian, Onyx, and other Stones, on which any monogram or design can be engraved to order. Rs. 25, 36, 40, and 45.

SOLID GOLD SNAKE RINGS.
With the Snake's body forming a ring of two, three, four, or more coils, or with Ruby or Diamond Eyes and Head. Rs. 45, 55, 60 and 100.

GOLD BROOCHES.
The following is a short list of Lace and Fichu Brooches:—

| | Rs. |
|---|---|
| Key (handle set with Pearls) | 50 |
| Triple Bar (set with 3 Diamonds) | 95 |
| Circular Disc (Diamond and 4 Sapphires) | 130 |
| Arrow piercing double Hearts (Pearls) | 45 |
| Gold Web and figure of real Fly | 35 |
| Trace and Horse-shoe (Pearls) | 80 |
| Chain with pearls | 25 |
| Curb and Horse-Shoe (Pearls) | 35 |
| Rope and Bee (Wings of Pearls and 4 large Moonstones) | 35 |
| Pin and Beetle (Body of Amethyst, Wings brilliants, Eyes Ruby, and head of Pin Lapis lazuli) | 55 |
| Spider (27 Pearls and Eyes Ruby) | 42 |
| Fly (Body and Wings Pearls, the Eyes Ruby) | 20 |
| Parrot (Wings and Body enamelled in variegated colors and set with Diamonds) | 65 |
| Rope in knotted loop (Pearls and Rubies) | 45 |
| Do. do. (2 Diamonds and 2 Rubies) | 70 |
| Float, Line, and Hook (Pearls for weights) | 45 |
| Oval (Centre 3 Diamonds and Ten Pearls) | 55 |
| Ivy Leaf (7 Pearls) | 18 |
| Tennis Bat (5 Pearls in Handle, and Ball, Pearl) | 35 |

MARCKS & Co., LD.,
JEWELLERS AND DIAMOND MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY & POONA.

THE HOLTA TEA COMPANY'S
CELEBRATED TEAS.
For Terms apply to the
SOLE AGENTS.—PHILLIPS & Co., LD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

SPENCER & CO.'S
CIGARS.
PROPRIETARY BRANDS:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| SALISBURYS, | GOLD MOHURS, | SIESTAS, |
| BEACONFIELDS, | IMPERIALS, | MAYOS, |
| TORPEDOS, | LITTLE RANDOLPHS, | SUMATRAS, |

NOTICE:—SPENCER & Co.'s FACTORY at Dindigul is the LARGEST and MOST COMPLETE CIGAR FACTORY IN INDIA. All their Cigars are made from Picked Material, under trained European Management, and they have no hesitation in stating that their Productions are unequalled by any in India.
PROCURABLE FROM ALL THE PRINCIPAL CIGAR DEALERS THROUGHOUT INDIA.

CIGAR DRYING BOTTLES.
These Bottles are made with hollow stoppers, in which is placed a bag of lime for absorbing moisture. They are much appreciated by smokers in damp climates, and during the mousoon, for keeping Cigars in smoking condition.
Diameter at base, 7 in.
Height, including stopper, 11 in.,
Price Rs. 5-0 nett.
SPECIAL PRICES FOR DEALERS WHICH CAN BE OBTAINED ON APPLICATION.
CIGARS OF ANY SIZE OR SHAPE CAN BE MADE TO ORDER.

SPENCER & CO.,
HEAD OFFICE:—MADRAS.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

OPERA GLASSES.
JUST OPENED
CHEAP AND GOOD.

| | Rs. a. |
|---|---|
| OPERA GLASS, with Shades, in Brown Leather case, with Strap for carrying | 17 8 |
| Do. with Compass, in Brown case, with Strap | 18 0 |
| Do. with Shades, in Brown case, with Strap | 16 0 |
| Do. Imitation Crocodile Skin, Clasp, case (Nickel Mounts) with Strap | 15 0 |
| Do. In Black Leather case | 16 0 |

KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

GOUT AND RHEUMATIC MIXTURE.
A SAFE and sure remedy in Gout, Rheumatism, and Rheumatic Gout. It is composed of thoroughly tried remedies, recommended by Dr. Garrod, and has been highly spoken of by sufferers who have tried it.
Price Per Bottle, Re. 1-8.
TONIC LIVER GRANULES, per Bottle, Re 1.
Recommended to be taken with the Gout Mixture, the beneficial action of which they greatly assist.
PREPARED ONLY BY
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SWIFT AND FARROW,
PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.,
UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CLEARANCE SALE.
COMMENCING 1ST APRIL, 1892.
HATS, HELMETS, SHIRTINGS, SUITINGS, COATINGS, TIES, HOSIERY and TABLE LINEN.
WATSON & CO.,
CHURCH GATE STREET.

SCIENTIFIC MYSTERIES.
A COLLECTION OF
SIMPLE AND EFFECTIVE EXPERIMENTS
ILLUSTRATING
CHEMICAL, PHYSICAL
AND
OPTICAL WONDERS.
MOST INTERESTING
AND
INSTRUCTIVE.
Price Per Book, Rs. 2.
KEMP & CO., LD., BOMBAY.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S., VETERINARY SURGEONS.
HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 25 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double, Rs. 30. The Horse-shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing is done.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### FILLIS' GREAT CIRCUS.

ON ACCOUNT OF INCREASING POPULARITY AND IN HONOUR OF
H. E. THE VICEROY'S VISIT,
THE TROUPE WILL REMAIN 4 NIGHTS LONGER.
TO-DAY, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30,
GRAND GALA PERFORMANCE,
at 4 P.M.
MDLLE SCHERAZADE,
AND THE LIONS,
ALL THE CLOWNS AND THE NOVELTIES.
Children's price to all parts, and 4 annas only to the Gallery.
SPECIAL TERMS TO SCHOOLS.

TO-NIGHT, WEDNESDAY, at 9 P.M.
UNPRECEDENTED MAMMOTH PROGRAMME,
UNPRECEDENTED ATTRACTIONS.
IN HONOUR OF
MADAME FILLIS,
who on this occasion takes her
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT,
TO-NIGHT!
TO-NIGHT 1!
THE GRANDEST PROGRAMME YET GIVEN,
AND DON'T FORGET IT:
THE LIONS,
MDLLE SCHERAZADE AND THE LIONS,
FILLIS' BEAUTIFUL PERFORMING HORSES,
MADAME FILLIS' GREAT HAUT ECOLE ACT,
THE FEELEY FAMILY TROUPE OF ACROBATS,
IN ALL THEIR PRINCIPLE SENSATIONS,
New Funnisities by the Clowns,
Wallett, Frisky, Freddy, Feeley, Tony and Agoust,
MADAME FILLIS will introduce her highly trained Arab gelding,
ALLY SLOPER accompanied by her Pretty Pigeons,
LA JEUX DE ROSE,
An exciting French Equestrian Game,
Played by Madame FILLIS, Mdlle CICILIA and Mdlle MINNIE,
THREE PRETTY and GRACEFUL DANCES,
By those Charming Ladies,
MDLLE MINNIE,
MDLLE CECILIA
and MADAME FILLIS.
To-NIGHT.—All the Best Riding Acts.
To-NIGHT.—All the Best Gymnastic Acts.
To-NIGHT.—All the Best Clown Acts.
In fact, the BEST programme yet given
In HONOUR of the PROPRIETRESS BENEFIT.
TIME AND PRICES AS USUAL.
COME EARLY.
GREAT ATTRACTIONS FOR THE FESTIVITIES,
GALA PERFORMANCES;
WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY,
FRIDAY and SATURDAY at 4 P.M,
EVERY EVENING, at 9 P.M.,
EVERY PERFORMANCE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME,
SATURDAY, at 4 P.M. and at 9 P.M.
FAREWELL PERFORMANCES
The Troupe leave per Special Train for Hyderabad.

### NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given under section 319 of the City of Bombay, Municipal Act, 1888, that WHEELED TRAFFIC along ARTHUR ROAD from JACOB'S CIRCLE to CHINCHPOKLI STATION, G. I. P. Ry., will BE STOPPED from 6A.M., TO-MORROW, the 30th instant, till 7 P.M., on the 31st idem.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 29th March, 1892.

### B. B. AND C. I. RAILWAY.

FIREWORKS DISPLAY.

SPECIAL TRAINS will be RUN from CHURCH GATE to BANDORA, and Intermediate Stations, on FRIDAY, as soon as the FIREWORKS are over.

J. R. DUXBURY,
Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 29th March, 1892.

### OPENING OF TANSA WATER-WORKS AND FIREWORKS ON SEAFACE.

NUMEROUS EXTRA TRAM CARS will RUN from and back to all parts of the Native Town, on the 31st instant and 1st April, in connection with above.

### ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & CO., LD.,

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of this Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 15, Bank Street, Fort, on FRIDAY, 8th April, 1892, at 5 P.M.
To receive and adopt the Directors' Report and audited Balance-sheet, made up to 31st December, 1891.
To declare a Dividend, and to consider such other business that may be brought before the meeting.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
Secretaries and Managers.
Bombay, 30th March, 1892.

### NOTICE

AT a MEETING of the KARACHI PORT TRUST, held on THURSDAY, the 24th March, 1892, the undermentioned debentures were drawn:—
Nos. 55, 180, 216, 249, 231, 391 and 416, Secretary Standard Life Assurance Co., Ld.
No. 470, Mr. Bulchand Dayaram.
No. 535, Khan Bahadur A. D. Hussunali, Effendi.

By Order,
R. H. CUMMING, Secretary,
Karachi Port Trust.
Port Trust Office, Karachi, 25th March, 1892.

### THE CURRIMBHOY MILLS COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 16 per Share, free of Income Tax, for the Half-year, ending 31st December, 1891, has been declared, payable at the Registered Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, Fort, on and after MONDAY, the 4th day of April, 1892, between 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., to those Shareholders whose names stand on the Company's Register on the 31st day of March, 1892, on production of their Share Certificates.

By Order,
CURRIMBHOY IBRAHIM & Co.,
Agents.
Bombay, 28th March, 1892.

### BOMBAY BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

TENDER FOR COCOANUT OIL.

TENDERS are invited and will be received by the Agent, at his office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire), on SATURDAY, the 16th April, 1892, for the SUPPLY of about 160 tons of COCOANUT COCHIN OIL for the Broad Gauge Section of this Railway, according to approved sample, for the year ending 31st December, 1892. Supplies to commence immediately after contract is signed.
2. Form of Tender and conditions of contract on which tenders will be received, may be obtained from the Storekeeper, Parel, on payment of Rs. 2.
3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Cocoanut Oil" and a deposit of Rs. 1,000 must accompany each tender, on acceptance of which, a further deduction of 10 per cent will be made from each payment, till the total deposit amounts to 10 per cent of the total amount of accepted tender, as security for the due fulfilment of the contract. Government Paper or other securities to be endorsed in favor of the B. B. and C. I. Ry. Company.
4. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

S. A. DUIGAN,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th March, 1892.

### THE ALLIANCE COTTON MANUFACTURING Co., Ld.

NOTICE.

THE THIRTEENTH (Ad-interim) DIVIDEND of Rs. 20 (Twenty) per Share has been declared for the half year, ending 31st December, 1891, and will be payable on and after THURSDAY, the 7th April, 1892, at the registered office of the Company, No. 2, Dalal street, Fort, between the hours of 11 A.M. and 3 P.M., on production of share-Certificates to those Shareholders, whose names stood on the Company's Register on the 31st March, 1892.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TAPIDASS VUYDASS & Co.,
Secretaries & Treasurers.
Bombay, 29 March, 1892.
N. B.—The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from Thursday, the 31st March to Thursday the 7th April, 1892 (both days inclusive.)

### F. S. MADON & CO.,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL CHEMISTS AND DRUGGISTS,

Have always on hand pure Drugs, Chemical Patent Medicines and Druggists' Sundries from the Manufacturers direct, and are in a position to execute all Orders upon the best terms.
Special Terms to Hospitals, Dispensaries and Merchants.
A TRIAL ORDER IS SOLICITED.
Up-Country orders carefully and promptly executed

F. S. MADON & CO.,
NEAR JOOMA MUSJID, BOMBAY.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a Selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great Poets: by W. E. H. PRICE. Re. 1-8; postage Anna 1.

## NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

### BOMBAY PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.

The next CONCERT of the above Society will be given in
"THE TOWN HALL,"
On TUESDAY NEXT, APRIL 5, at 9-15 P.M.
AND WILL BE A
MISCELLANEOUS CONCERT.
PART I.

1. Overture ..... "Rosamunde" ..... Schubert.
By the ORCHESTRA.
2. Solo ..... "Der Neugierige" ..... Schubert.
Miss W. DUXBURY.
3. Solo ..... "There is a Green Hill," Gounod.
Mr. ANDERSON-CLARKE.
4. Trio ..... "To a Nightingale at Mid-Day ..... Steendale Bennett.
Miss W. DUXBURY, Mr. R. F. CHISHOLM and Mr. ANDERSON-CLARKE.
5. Solo ..... Mr. R. F. CHISHOLM.
6. Solo ..... "My heart ever Faithful" ..... Bach.
Miss N. TUDBALL.
Violin obligato...Mr. Freyvogel. Organ...Mr. Johnston.
7. Part Song ..... "The Hunter's Farewell" ..... Mendelssohn.
Men's Voices.
Accompaniment on Horns.

PART. II.

1. Russian Suite ..... Vorspiel ..... Wurst.
String Orchestra with Violin Obligato.
2. Cantata ..... "The Feast of Adonis" ..... Adolf Jensen.
For Soli, Chorus and Orchestra.
by the Society.

Offg. Hony. Conductor ..... Major Martin.
Tickets can be obtained from Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.
Reserved Seats ..... Rupees 2
Admittance ..... " 1

### USEFUL PRESENTS.

GENTLEMEN'S GOLD SCARF PINS.

A large and varied Assortment of the most Artistic Designs in Gold and Jewelled Pins.
Gold Horse Shoe Pins, Rs. 7, 9 and 11.—A Horse Shoe set with the best Quality of Diamonds, Rs. 55; also an endless variety of designs, set with Precious Stones of every known variety at prices to suit everybody.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

### INSURANCES.

GUARANTEES AGAINST EMBEZZLEMENT

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.
HEAD OFFICE: ALBERT BUILDING, BOMBAY.
Funds in Government Securities and remain here in India.

THE Association provides security for the Intromissions and Fidelity of Persons in situations of Trust and Responsibility.
For Prospectuses and Proposal Forms apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Secretary.

ORIENTAL LOAN ASSOCIATION, Limited.

ADVANCES made on approved Personal Security in connection with Policies in the Oriental Life Office.
For Prospectuses, Proposal Forms, and further Particulars, apply to

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Managing Director.
Albert Building, Bombay.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE, LIFE, AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.
FUNDS EXCEED £1,950,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost every description of FIRE and SEA RISK and accepts LIFE PROPOSALS at advantageous rates on the shortest notice.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED IN A. D. 1838.

S. N. GHOSH'S COMPOUND DECOCTION
SARSAPARILLA.

THIS preparation has been prescribed with great success in cases of Weakness, Scurvy, Scrofula, Rheumatic Affections, Sore eyes and all other diseases arising from impurities of the blood. Price: Re. 1-8 per phial, packing, As. 4; Dozen, Rs. 15.

WONDERFUL RHEUMATIC OIL, S. N. G.'s.
It is a valuable remedy in Rheumatism, Lumbago Sciatica, Rheumatic Gout, etc., of any standing. Price Rs. 1 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 10.

SPLEEN MIXTURE, S. N. G.'s.
Is one of the best and most reliable medicines for Spleen Enlargement, and never fails to give relief. Price: Re. 1-4 per phial; packing, As. 2; Dozen, Rs. 12.

S. N. GHOSH, Chemist,
No. 83, Bechoo Chatterjee Street, Calcutta.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY AND BOMBAY DIRECTORY FOR 1892.
PRINTED AND PUBLISHED
At the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE.
INDIAN PRICE—Rs. 5; with Postage, Rs. 5-4.

THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1892, contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the city in recent years.

While recording the advance that has been made in all commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of the many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office,
Albert Buildings, Esplanade, Fort.

### BROOKS AND DOXEY,

LATE SAMUEL BROOKS,
MANCHESTER, JANUARY 1ST, 1892.

WE have the pleasure to notify that the COTTON MACHINERY BUSINESS, hitherto carried on at the UNION IRON WORKS, WEST GORTON, the Junction Iron Works, Newton Heath, and 15, Market Street, Manchester, under the style of

"SAMUEL BROOKS,"

will, on and from the 1st of January, 1892, be owned and continued by us, SAMUEL HERBERT BROOKS and RICHARD ALEXANDER DOXEY, under the style of

"BROOKS AND DOXEY."

Every effort will be made in the future to conduct the business as efficiently as hitherto, and a continuance of the support of present customers is cordially solicited.
Both works are well equipped with a large and most modern Plant, and we are exceptionally well laid out for the execution of all orders for Carding Engines, Preparing, Spinning, Winding, Doubling, Reeling, Bundling, &c. Machines.

BROOKS AND DOXEY.

With reference to the above Advertisement, the Undersigned shall be happy to furnish on application, prices and particulars of the Machinery manufactured by Messrs. BROOKS and DOXEY (late Mr. Samuel Brooks).

SORABJEE SHAPOORJEE & Co.,
Sole Agents,
10, Meadow Street, Bombay.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" Daily, Rs. 48 for one year; Rs. 25 for 6 months; Rs. 13 for 3 months; Rs. 5 per month in advance postage extra.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 7, MARINE STREET.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Land's End, Narayen Daboolkar Road, Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, by Wimbridge, Roberts and others, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware by Tresaher, one sun C. B. pony, very good in harness, one grand pianoforte by Soundy and Co., one strong and light victoria with a handsome chestnut Arab horse, 14-1, and harness, one dog-cart by Stephens, table linen, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, marble clock, strikes hour and half hour, Hink's and Ditmar's lamps, oil paintings, rich table ornaments, Bussorah fowls, fowl-houses, &c., the property of B. SAVILE, Esq.
Catalogues are published and the property is on view.
The property of a gentleman.
1 English-built dog-cart.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY ON THE BABOOLA TANK ROAD OPPOSITE BYRAMJEE HALL.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Bai Moorabai, widow and executrix of the late Hirjee Hemraj, the Mortgagee, and on account and at the risk of the Mortgagors, Madhowjee Wagjee, Shivji and Dewjee Assa in pursuance of the power of sale given in the Indenture of Mortgage, dated the 27th day of January 1890, the undermentioned property, viz:—
All that piece of leasehold ground containing by admeasurement 1,100 square yards or thereabouts, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue, under old No. 455, new No. 2336, old survey No. 585 and new survey No. 3078, together with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate about the Fort of Bombay at Baboola Tank Road in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay formerly as well as now in the occupation of the said Wagjee Madhowjee and Sewji Assa and bounded on the East by the Parsonage Road, on the West by the property of the said Dewjee Assa, on the North by the Private Road, and on the South by the property of the said Dewjee Assa.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF MACHINE GINNED BROACH COTTON.

Under instructions from Mr Cheniram Jusraj and on account and at the risk of Mr Kessowdeo Hotilal of Bombay, Messrs CRAWFORD and Co. will, on THURSDAY, the 31st Inst. at 5 p.m., sell by public auction, at Colaba, in the Jutha of Mr Munjee Shoo—
100 bales, fine ginned Broach Cotton,
Tare not of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale.

TO-MORROW THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, Apollo Street, Fort, opposite Messrs. Macdonald & Co.'s office, the valuable and handsome French-polished black and teakwood household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome clock by Marcks and Co., door curtains, large size, medicine chest, Brussels and Persian carpets, rich table ornaments, pictures, Hinks table and hanging lamps, the property of Captain W. H. BOTHWELL.
The property is on view.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY IN CAWASJEE PATEL STREET WITHIN THE FORT.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction on the premises, by order of Mr. Nusserwanjee Nowrojee Writer, Executor and Trustee of the last will of the late Ardaseer Sorabjee Murzban, the undermentioned landed property, viz:—
All that piece of ground, together with the dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Cawasjee Patel Street, in the sub-district of Fort, within the Fort of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 5 feet in breadth from north to south and 89 feet in length from east to west, registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under old No. 272, new No. 3452, old Survey No. 335, 336, and new Survey No. 3271, and bounded on the east by the said Cawasjee Patel Street, on the west by the Halalcore passage, on the north by the Bombay Co-operative Bank, and on the south by the house of Cawasjee Ezdjee Bisnee, and the said premises are assessed under No.—Street No. 126, and No. 128 and Ward No. 1519.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to the undersigned.

On TUESDAY, the 5th April at 1 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at the Admiralty House, Middle Colaba, the valuable handsome French polished black wood and teakwood household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, China and Japanese flower vases, rich table and wall ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, oil-paintings, etc., the property of the late F. J. FRASER, Esq., C.S.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

GRAND AUCTION SALE.

On WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, and the following days, at 2 p.m. each day, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, Fort, close to the premises occupied by M. Hirsch, Vienna Depôt, under the surplus stock-in-trade of a well-known firm of watch manufacturers and jewellers, consisting of 18 carat gold watches, silver and nickel watches, fancy jewelled watches, gold charms, jewelled rings, hair pins, brooches, bracelets, albert's; also clocks, time pieces, musical boxes, marine chronometers, &c., &c.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view a week before sale.

On FRIDAY, the 8th April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 197, New Frere Road, next to the Iron Foundary, the valuable and handsome French-polished black wood and teakwood household furniture made to order, plated-ware, crockery and glassware very handsome Hink's six light chandalier and table lamps, handsome Brussels carpets, mirrors, table ornaments, etc., the property of Mr. EZE-KIEL N[illegible].
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the sale.

On SATURDAY, the 16th April, at 1 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed, to sell by Public Auction at No. 3, Marine Lines, opposite the Marine Battalion Mess, the very valuable and handsome substantial blackwood and teakwood household furniture, made to order, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome oil paintings, China and Japanese table ornaments, Persian and Brussels carpets, Hinde's and hanging lamps, etc., the property of C. H. HILL, Esqr.
Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view four days before the Sale.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY AT NUVAPOORA, IN SURAT.

On WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, at 4 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises at Surat, by order of the Trustees of the estate of Mahomedbhoy Amirudin, lately trading under the name of Tyabbhoy Bhoy and with the consent of Messrs Nurbhoy Ladha, Goculdass and Co., the equitable mortgagees, the following property, viz:—
All that piece of ground together with the dwelling house standing thereon situate at Moochala Pol in Nuvapoora Zilla in the city of Surat, sub-district of Surat and District of Surat, containing by admeasurement 163 square yards or thereabouts, bearing tika No. 14 and survey register No. 293 and bounded on the east by the house belonging to the heirs of Moolla Esoofally Abdool Cadur, on the west by the house of Abdoolally Surrufally, on the north by the road leading from Bhatsith to Zapabazar, and on the south by the public road.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTIES AT SURAT.

Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., have received instructions from the Trustees of the Estate of MAHOMEDBHOY AMIRUDIN, lately trading under the name of Chandabhoy Alibhoy to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, where the respective properties are situated, on the dates hereunder mentioned, the following properties, viz:—

On TUESDAY, the 19th April, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 1.

All that piece of ground situate at Bhatpith, in Surat-pergunna Olpa No. 44 and survey register No. 288, together with the building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 135 squares or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the Public road, on the west by the property of Fakhe Vinayeknaig, on the north by the property of Bora Ebrahim Sodawala, and on the South by the house of Bora Sookanajee Mahomed Hoosein.

On THURSDAY, the 21st April, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 2.

All that piece of ground situate at Moolajee Devdi, in Surat, bearing Tika No. 14, and survey register No. 253, together with the building standing thereon, containing by admeasurement 235 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the East by the public road, on the west by the property of, on the north by the house of Essabhoy Alibhoy, and on the south by the house of Furzooiabhoy Goolamhoosein.

On FRIDAY, the 22nd April, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 3.

All that piece of ground, situate at Nuvapoora in the registration sub-district of Surat, in Surat, bearing Survey No. [illegible] containing by admeasurement 336 square yards, and bounded on the East by Bilal Lane, on the west by public road, on the north by a gully, and on the south by a passage and beyond that by the property of Shaik Adumbhoy.

On the SAME DAY, at 5 p.m.

LOT No. 4.

All that piece of ground situate at Nuvapoora, in Surat together with the building standing thereon, and bounded on the east by the property of Saheb, on the west by the property of Soojaudin, on the north by the property of Tyabally Mahomed Hoosein bin Motabhoy, and on the south by the public road.

On SATURDAY, the 23rd April, at 4 p.m.

LOT No. 5.

All that piece of ground situate at Lalwadi, on the Katargam Road, in Chorasi Zilla, registration sub-district of Surat, containing by admeasurement 10 beegas or thereabouts, together with the bungalow and other erections and buildings standing thereon and bounded on the east and north by the public road, on the west by the property of Chotoo Sabji Patel Goolam Baba, and on the south by the Rani Vaugaon Vithaldass settled in charity.
For further particulars and conditions of sale, application may be made to the undersigned.

CRAWFORD & CO
Bombay, March 30, 1892.

THE "ST. JAMES'S BUDGET,"
A WEEKLY EDITION
OF THE
"ST. JAMES'S GAZETTE."
RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION,
Including Postage.

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| Twelve Months | Rs. 26 |
| Six Months | " 13-8 |

Subscriptions may be ordered at the above Office; at THACKER, SPINK and Co., Calcutta; Thacker and Co., Ld., Bombay; or Messrs. HIGGINBOTHAM and Co., Madras.
The Paper will be posted from London direct to the Subscribers' address.
Cheques, Money Orders, Bills, Rates of Subscription, including Postage, are to be addressed to the Publisher, Whitefriar, London.

## SALES BY AUCTION.

### BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF FANCY GOODS, SOCKS, STOCKINGS, BOHEMIAN GLASSWARE, &c.

THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Church Gate Street, behind the Hongkong Bank, several consignments of fancy goods, consisting of socks, stockings, shawls, Guernsey-shirts, Bohemian glassware, crockery ware, toys, walking sticks, cutlery, hardware table ornaments and many other sundry articles.
The property is on view.

AUCTION SALE of Grain and Cotton Sweepings at the G. I. P. R. Goods Depot, Wari Bunder.

TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 31st instant, at 2 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the above mentioned place, a quantity of unclaimed goods, sweepings, waste paper, &c.
Sender, Edward Jones and Co., and consignee, A. K. Storey.
1 package, cross polished marble, grey stone, common.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd April, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Upper Colaba, the very valuable and handsome black wood and teakwood French-polished household furniture, best plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, very handsome English-made pire glasses in gilt frame, a first-rate mahogany cottage piano, handsome China and Japanese flower vases, rich table ornaments, handsome Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, rich Brussels and Persian carpets, a handsome strong fast trotting grey Arab horse, a collection of choice plants in tubs and pots, &c., the property of Major T. RYAN.
Catalogues are published, and the property is on view.

On SATURDAY, the 2nd prox. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and colored piece-goods, &c.

AT 1-30 P.M.

1 handsome strong bay Arab pony with strong made dog-cart and harness, complete.
1 second-hand strong glass fronted miniature brougham in very good order.
1 strong victoria with removeable coach-box.
1 bay Arab, 14 hands, quiet to ride and drive.
1 grey pony in saddle and harness.

BONA-FIDE SALE.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd proximo, at 1 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at Bandora Hill, Bandora, the very valuable and handsome French-made and Japanese household furniture, best plated-ware, rich crockery and glassware, handsome China and Japanese vases, rich table ornaments, Hink's and Ditmar's table and hanging kerosine lamps, Persian and Brussels carpets, one handsome strong English-built dog-cart in good order, &c., the property of CHARLES PERNET, Esq. Consul de France.
Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view four days before the day of sale.

AUCTION SALE OF HORSES AND PONIES AT ALI BIN AMEER'S STABLES, RIPON ROAD, BYCULLA.

On SUNDAY, the 3rd April, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co., will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned place—
About 25 Arab and Persian horses, the property of different dealers going to their native country.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUNGALOW AT MATHERAN, KNOWN AS "UNDERWOOD," NEAR CHOWK PLATEAU.

On MONDAY, the 11th April, at 4 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at their rooms, the property of the Hon. Mr. Justice H. M. Birdwood.—
The bungalow with furniture, known as "Underwood," situated at Matheran, near Chowk Plateau, containing nine acres of ground. The bungalow is 83 by 30ft. and the verandah is 6½ by 7ft.; it has corrugated iron roof, and has one drawing, one dining, three bed and bath-rooms and one office, one dispense and one store room; has also kitchens, out-houses and stables. It is near the Superintendent's office, and Post Office and Bazaar.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.
N.B.—Private offers will be received by the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE of valuable landed property at the corner of Clare and Shepherd Roads, Byculla.

Under instructions from the trustees, Shepherd Trust, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th April, at 4 p.m., sell by Public Auction, on the premises, the lease of the property for a term of 50 years, in all that piece of land with the buildings erected thereon, containing 1,000 square yards, or thereabouts, situate at the corner of Clare and Shepherd roads at Byculla, bounded on the north by the Shepherd road, on the south by the Jewish cemetery, on the west by the police lines, and on the west by the other property of the trustees.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Crawford, Burder and Co. solicitors, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE AND DESIRABLE BUNGALOWS AT BANDORA, FACING THE SEA.

On a day, to be fixed hereafter, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, on the premises, (unless previously privately disposed of) by order of the owner, Jehanghir Rustomjee Mody, Esqr.
Two very valuable substantially built bungalows with outhouses, containing about 10,000 square yards, full particulars of which will be given hereafter.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, March 30, 1892.

### MENESSE AND COMPANY,
No. 8, HUMMUM STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF THE STOCK-IN-TRADE OF THE PRINCE OF WALES TRADING COMPANY, LIMITED, IN LIQUIDATION.

Messrs. MENESSE and Co. are instructed by the Liquidator of the Prince of Wales Trading Company, Limited, in Liquidation, to sell by Public Auction, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th inst. and the following days, at 11 a.m., on each day, until the whole is disposed of, at the Company's shop in Ash Lane, Fort, near the Currency office:—
The whole of the stock-in-trade, consisting of jewellery, toys, electrics, opticals, photo frames, Indian view cards, birthday and wedding cards, honey comb and Turkey sponges, patent, homeopathic and other medicines, gum elastic cathetcras and other miscellaneous articles together with the shop furniture, such as, show cases, almirahs, dispensary, shelves, cupboards, &c., &c.
All lots to be paid for and removed away at once.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst. Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will hold their usual Weekly Auction Sale at their rooms, of a quantity of grey and colored piece goods, twist, &c.,
8 bales, grey shirtings.
2 cases, white shirtings.
1 case colored Prints.
1 " khakee dress brocade.
By order of The Ooria Spinning and Weaving Coy. Ld., and on account and at the risk of Muguldass Jethabhoy—
25 bales, twist Nos. 21-22.
15 " do. No. 23.
On account and at the risk of Sulliman Hajee Ally—
GHISTA.—1010-2 cases, coloured purmato.
On account of the concerned—
About 130 roams, brown paper.
10 cases, beer in quarts and pints.

AUCTION SALE OF HESSIAN CLOTH.

On THURSDAY, the 31st inst., at 3 p.m. Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder by order of Danajee Poonsey and on account and at the risk of Mr. R. B. Ghandhee.
5 bales, Hessian cloth, 40 by 8.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE LANDED PROPERTY NEAR VITHAL WADY.

Under instructions from Mr. Deepchund Nialchund, the transferee of the decree, dated 8th January, 1889, in High Court Suit No. 306 of 1888, and in exercise of the power reserved by the said decree and an order of the said Court made in the said suit and hearing, dated, the 8th day of August, 1891, on account and at the risk of Narotum Hunsraj, the defendant in the said suit, Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on WEDNESDAY, the 6th April, 1892, at 4 o'clock, in the afternoon, on the premises, the undermentioned landed property:—
All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with the messuage, tenement or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate, lying and being in Bombay, near Vithalwady, in the Registration subdistrict of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 61 square yards or thereabouts, and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on or towards the East by the house of Hunsraj Curson, on or towards the West by the house of Valjee Bimjee, on or towards the North by the Telwady Lane, and on or towards the South by a public road, and which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal rates and taxes, under street No. and Ward No. and were formerly and are now in the occupation of Narrotum Hunsraj and his tenants.
For further particulars and conditions of sale application may be made to Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee, Solicitors, for the Vendor, or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF LANDED PROPERTY AT MOUNT ROAD, NAREL WADY, MAZAGON.

On SATURDAY, the 9th April next, at 4 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE and Co. will sell by Public Auction on the premises by order and on account of the following landed property.
All that piece of Furzandari land or ground with the messuage or dwelling house standing thereon situate on the eastern side of Mount road in Narelwady and containing by admeasurement 123 3-9 square yards or thereabouts and bounded on the east by a passage and beyond that by the property of Vithoo Babajee and Moorjee Khakan, on the west by the house of Kalidin Devidin, on the south by the public passage of the said Narelwady and on the north by the vacant ground belonging to the Fazandar registered under Municipal Ward No. 4931 (2) Street No. 52 A. F.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.
Bombay, March 30, 1892.

### MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.,
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

By order of Khan Bahadur Muncherjee C. Murzban, C. E., C. I. E., Executive Engineer, Presidency, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, in the compound of the garden, opposite the Queen's Statue, and in the old Presidency Pay Office compound, Fort, and in the Chowpatty Garden, near the Churney Road Station, THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant, at 2 p.m., the right of taking fruits from the mango trees, also at 4 p.m., the right of removing fruits from the mango and other trees, and cutting the grass up to 28th February, 1893, from the Claremont premises, Byculla (lately vacated by the Army Clothing Office).

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, March 30, 1892.

PRICE CURRENT—Published once a Week, Contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures, Reports, Imports and other valuable information—Rs. 12 per year.

## NOTICES.

### NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

NOTICE is hereby given that the partnership lately subsisting between us, the Undersigned, HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA, SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA, and MANECKJEE DOSABHOY WADIA, as Commission Agents and General Merchants at Bombay and elsewhere, under the firm of DOSABHOY MERWANJEE and Co., was as from the 28th day of July, 1891, DISSOLVED so far as regards the said Hirjeebhoy Rustomjee Wadia who on that day retired from the business; and that all debts due and owing to or by the late firm will be received and paid by the said Sorabjee Dhunjeebhoy Wadia and Manecksjee Dosabhoy Wadia.
As witness our hands this 22nd day of March, One thousand eight hundred and Ninety-two.

HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA,
SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA,
MANECKJEE DOSABHOY WADIA,

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that the business of Commission Agents and General Merchants carried on at Bombay and elsewhere by the undersigned under the name and style of D. DOSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co. in partnership with Mr. HIRJEEBHOY RUSTOMJEE WADIA, who RETIRED from the 28th of July, 1891, will be continued as hitherto by the undersigned under the same name and style on their own risk and responsibility.

SORABJEE DHUNJEEBHOY WADIA.
MANECKJEE DOSSABHOY WADIA.
Bombay, 24th March, 1892.

### THE SASSOON AND ALLIANCE SILK MILL COMPANY.

NOTICE.

THE NINTH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at its Registered Office, No. 8, Forbes Street, Fort, on WEDNESDAY, the 30th day of March, 1892, at 4 P.M., to transact the following business:—
1ST.—To receive the Directors' Report and audited Balance Sheet for the year ending 31st December, 1891.
2ND.—To declare a Dividend.
3RD.—To elect two Directors in the place of those, who retire by rotation, but who are eligible for re-election.
4TH.—To appoint auditors for the year ending 31st December, 1892, and to fix their remuneration.
TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 30th day of March to 13th April, 1892.

By Order of the Board,
DAVID SASSOON & CO.,
Secretaries and Treasurers.
Bombay, 10th March 1892.

### GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

ASHES FOR SALE.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Victoria Terminus, Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Gunfire) on WEDNESDAY, 20th March, tenders for the purchase of any number out of 29 lots of Ashes, now lying in the Locomotive Works yard at Parel and

# BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Standing Committee, 3 p.m.
Sassoon and Alliance Silk Company, 4 p.m.
Coorla Spinning and Weaving Company, 4-30 p.m.
Arrival of H. E. the Viceroy, Victoria Terminus, 5-30 p.m.
Eurasian and Anglo-Indian Deposit and Loan Society, Shareholder's Meeting, 5-30 p.m.
Fillis's Circus, 9 p.m.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s s. Neera entered the dock on Monday, and the Shastri, Malacca, and Masonic yesterday; and s.s. Ponani and the Zuari left it yesterday.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s.s. Islaby and Minna Craig left the dock on Monday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—With effect from the 29th March, 1892, the charges on Foreign Money Orders and British Postal Orders will be regulated by Schedule 37, viz.,—1s. 3d. per rupee.

TRAMWAY ACCIDENT.—Last evening a Hindu woman, aged 25, wife of one Israt Rambhuwat, was knocked down and run over by a tram car near Pydhownee, and was severely injured. She was at once taken to the J. J. Hospital, where her injuries were attended to.

BOMBAY ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY.—At the usual monthly meeting of the Anthropological Society of Bombay, to be held in the Society's Rooms, 6, Apollo Street, Fort, at 5-30, this evening, the following papers will be read:—"Funeral Rites and Ceremonies," by Mr. Kedarnath Basu, and on "Some Superstitions prevalent in Bengal," by Surat Chandra Mitra, M.A., B.L.

SPIRITUAL RETREAT AT THE R. C. CATHEDRAL, (KALBADEVI).—The spiritual retreat, which was to open at the Catholic Cathedral this evening, has been very considerately postponed to Monday next, at 6-30 p.m., owing to the Tansa Water-Works opening ceremony. It may not generally be known that Rev. Fr. W. M. Walbrath, S.J., will conduct the retreat in spite of his great duties in the college and school of St. Xavier.

THE WRECK IN THE HARBOUR.—An inquest was held last evening by Dr. Blaney, the Coroner, on the body of Hurry Bhudoo, a Khalasee, aged 25. The deceased was employed in the prow which sunk in the harbour on Sunday last during the stormy weather. All the Khalasees of the prow swam ashore, while the deceased was missing. His body was found yesterday afternoon. The jury returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

BURGLARIES AT WORLI.—Mr. A. W. Campbell, living at Worli Hill, has reported to the police that during the night of Thursday, the 24th inst., somebody entered his bungalow and stole a metal watch, a pair of silver bangles, a gold stud, a gold ring, set with four rubies, a gold ring set with moon-stones, collectively valued at Rs. 97, from a dressing-table in his room.—Krishna Ramjee, a carpentor, living at Worli Packady, also reported to the police, that his house was broken into on Monday night last, and a wooden box, containing gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 89, stolen from his room.

BOMBAY WATER-SUPPLY.—A correspondent writes:—For more than the last eight or ten days the water-supply in the districts of Fort, Dhobi Talao, Kurelwady, Girgaum, Native Town, Mandvi, &c, has been much reduced; and besides that the water is forced under a lower pressure. The consequence being in the water not rising in the pipes on the third and fourth floors. The residents of the above localities being obliged to fetch water from the pipes on the ground floor for the short time when the water runs in the pipes; and after that from adjoining wells.

ASSAULTING A MENDICANT.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Visram Rowjee was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with assaulting a mendicant, named Rayman Shah. On Saturday morning the mendicant went to accused's shop, at Parel, to beg alms, which the accused refused to give, but the obstinate mendicant would not leave the shop, unless he was given something in alms. The shop-keeper persisted in his refusal, and the mendicant was not less obstinate than the shop-keeper, who lost his temper at the audacity of the beggar and assaulted him severely. The Magistrate sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 25, out of which Rs. 20 were ordered to be handed over to the mendicant as compensation.

A QUESTIONABLE CHARACTER.—The European, named Wasson, *alias* Captain Beresford, *alias* Captain Davidson, who is at present detained in custody, at the Esplanade Police Courts, was placed before Mr. Cooper, Chief Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, by Inspector Stanford, who said that a telegram had been received from the Superintendent of Police, Lucknow, requesting the authorities in Bombay, to detain the prisoner for a fortnight, until the warrant of arrest arrived. As this communication had been received on Saturday and there was as yet no receipt of the process Wasson protested against further detention. The Magistrate, however, could not interfere, but was willing to admit the prisoner to bail in Rs. 500 personal recognisance. This sum, however, was not forthcoming, and the prisoner was remanded to jail.

A PRISONER'S POOR EXCUSE.—Before Mr. Dastoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, yesterday, at the Esplanade Police Courts, Chimna Jassajae, aged thirty years, and an inhabitant of Renegaum, in Marwar, was charged with having a dagger in his possession without a licence from the Commissioner of Police. The evidence showed that the accused was guilty of rather eccentric conduct, for he was noticed upon the summit of the Maharaja's temple, in 3rd Bhoiwada Road, brandishing the weapon in a defiant attitude, and exhorting the people against approaching him. His gestures attracted the attention of a policeman who prevailed upon him to descend by a ladder, and took him in custody. Accused, in his defence, pleaded ignorance of the provisions for carrying arms. The Magistrate inflicted a fine of Rs. 5 and confiscated the dagger that was as sharp as a razor.

THE WRONG WAY TO MAKE A LIVING.—Elialjee Nowrojee Bhuggal, a muscular Parsee youth, was yesterday placed before Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Courts, and charged by Inspector George with theft of a purse, holding Rs. 12-4; and wearing apparel, valued at Rs. 1-12. Khimjee Pragjee appeared to complain on the first count, and stated that the prisoner relieved him of his money in Bazaar Gate Street, while he was engaged in conversation. Accused snatched the purse from his pooket in an audacious fashion, and was retreating when a policeman arrested his flight. The clothing was shown to have been stolen from three *mates*, engaged in the University Gardens, a familiar haunt of the accused. Three previous convictions were produced. The Magistrate, finding the accused guilty, sentenced him to undergo rigorous imprisonment for one year and three months on both counts.

NOWSAREE NEWS.—The weather of Nowsaree has greatly improved and the high fever which raged very severely a couple of months ago has now gone down. The people of this town are very much obliged to our popular Civil Surgeon, Dr. Ratanbhadra, for his excessive care and exertion, during the prevalence of the dire scourge of fever and influenza, in distributing medicines. On the 19th instant, a meeting was held in the Laxman Hall, as it was a day on which his Highness the Maharaja Saheb assumed the reins of government. An eloquent and fluent address was delivered by the Civil Surgeon, Dr. Ratanbhadra, on public health, and in the course of his address, he alluded to the history of the Zoroastrian religion and the exploits of Persian Kings. The audience was entertained to music by the son of Professor Mowlabaksh and the occasion was availed of unanimously resolving to send a telegram congratulating his Highness the Maharaja Saheb, on the auspicious occasion.

ROBBING CHILDREN.—At the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, Gopia Krishna and Gauia Vittoo were charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, with stealing ornaments from a Hindu boy, about six years of age, named Madhoo Narayan, and a girl, named Joshini, and another lad, named Madhoo Narayan. On Saturday morning last the first accused stole a silver anklet from the lad Madhoo, but as he was about to run away with the ornament, the child cried out for help, and a passer-by arrested the accused who was, subsequently, made over to the police. The police, on enquiry, ascertained that the accused, Gopia, had with the assistance of the second accused robbed the other children, and on further enquiry recovered the ornaments from a Marwaree, with whom the accused had pledged them. The second accused was convicted of only one offence and sentenced to three months' imprisonment, with hard labour, while the third accused was convicted of all the charges brought against him, and sentenced to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

GOA NEWS.—A correspondent writes:—The new Governor-General of Goa arrived on Friday, and was met by Mr. Taborda, the Chief Secretary and Chief Inspector of the Railway, at Castle Rock, on the frontier of the Portuguese territory. The party proceeded down to the Chandor Station, where the Administrador of the Province gave him a hearty welcome. At Margaum, the party was received with bonfires and other popular demonstrations. The District Judge, the Delegate of the Advocate-General, the Administrador of Salsette, the Vicar of Margaum, members of the Municipal Corporation, and prominent citizens assembled at the Margaum station to pay their respects to the new Viceroy. His Excellency remained only five minutes and when the train started vivas were raised for him. The notice of his Excellency's arrival was too short to enable the people to give a suitable reception. Arriving at Marmagoa the party at once left for Pangim. According to information previously received it was expected that his Excellency would leave Portugal about the end of March, but his sudden departure in February is believed to be connected with the persistent rumours that of late have been gaining ground that his Excellency is entrusted with some important work regarding the re-commencement of the negociations for the renewal of the Anglo-Portuguese Treaty.

## HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice PARSONS.)

### DAMAGES AWARDED AGAINST THE MUNICIPALITY.

DHONDIBA CRUSHNAJEE AND ANOTHER VS. THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER FOR BOMBAY.

HIS LORDSHIP delivered judgment in this suit in which the plaintiffs' claim was to recover Rs. 3,993-13-0 for damages sustained by them by reason of the wrongful acts of the defendant. The Hon. Mr. Latham and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Payne, Gilbert, and Sayani, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Basil Scott, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Burder, Buckland, and Bayley, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs' case was this. They are the owners of a piece of land, situate on the Haines Road, and were the owners, until it was pulled down, of a chawl which formerly stood on the piece of land. It consisted of a ground-floor and upper storey, and contained eight rooms on each floor, and measured 77 feet in length from east to west and 19 feet 6 inches in breadth. On the south of the chawl there was an open gully, 3 feet 6 inches in breadth, which separated the chawl from another upper-storeyed chawl, the property of one Adam Peerbhoy. In the month of January, 1891, the defendant, by his servants, excavated in the gully a trench, 8 feet deep, for the purpose of laying a drain pipe therein. The excavation was made along the whole length of the plaintiffs' chawl at one time instead of being done in short lengths, and the sides of the trench were not shown or supported in any way as they ought to have been. The plaintiffs said that the work was carried on with gross negligence and carelessness and without the most ordinary precautions. In consequence the foundations of the south wall of the chawl were undermined and slipped outwards, carrying the superstructure with it, so that the south wall and the other portions of the chawl became in a dangerous condition, in consequence of which the defendant, under the provisions of the Municipal Act, caused the chawl to be pulled down and the materials thereof to be removed.

Mr. Justice Parsons, in delivering judgment, said: In dealing with this case, it will be advisable to consider the points of law first, namely, as to the sufficiency of the notice and the liability of the defendant for the action of his contractor. The material part of the notice before suit given to the defendant by the plaintiffs is as follows. [Quotes it.] It is contended that this alleges a cause of action arising out of the acts of the defendant's agents and servants only, and not out of the acts of a contractor; and that, therefore, the plaintiff cannot recover if the contractor has been in default and the defendant guilty of a breach of duty. The law, however (section 527 of the Municipal Act) only requires the notice to state with reasonable particularity the cause of actions, and I am of opinion that this has been done when it is stated that "one Shitaram Luxmon, a contractor under you and as such being your agent and servant, excavated a trench," &c. The proposition that he was an agent and servant may not be strictly tenable in law, but the individual was specified, and by the use of the word contractor his position was particularised and the various acts which caused the damage are clearly and plainly set out. While, therefore, the plaintiffs must of course be limited to the course of action in the said notice set forth, I hold that the cause of action is wide enough to enable the plaintiff to maintain this suit; and I find the 5th and 6th issues accordingly. The next point is whether the defendant is liable for the acts of his contractor in the present suit. (Refers to the decisions in three or four English cases.) The propositions of law so laid down apply to the present case. The work here to be performed was hazardous, and a duty was cast on the defendant in respect of it by reason of the plaintiffs having a right of support from the ground on which the defendant was operating. I find the 1st and 7th issues accordingly. It only remains to deal with the question of fact raised in the 2nd, 3rd, and 4th issues. We know that, on the 24th January, the plaintiffs' house was found to be in such a ruinous and unsafe condition that the defendant, acting under the powers conferred on him by section 354 of the Municipal Act, ordered its demolition, and as the owner did not, within the prescribed time, obey the order, proceeded to demolish it himself. This ruinous and unsafe condition is ascribed by the plaintiffs to the careless and negligent sinking of a trench outside and close to his building; and by the defendant to the rottenness and inferior character of the building itself. The one says the trench caused everything; the other that the trench did nothing, that the house would have been as it was had no trench at all been dug there. A great mass of evidence has been adduced on the one side and the other on these points. I may say far too much expert evidence, which, as is not uncommon, is absolutely conflicting and nearly wholly useless. What is important—most important in this case—to ascertain is what was the state of the plaintiffs' building immediately before the time at which the trench was dug? If it was then in a fair condition and able to stand of itself it is impossible wholly to ignore the principle of cause and effect, whereas if it was then in a ruinous state and no worse after the trench was dug than before, the conclusion would be that the trench had nothing to do with its later condition. The decision on this point is easy. There is hardly any conflict of evidence upon it. Almost every witness, I think every one except Powell, says that prior to the digging of the trench, the house was standing of itself and was in no danger of falling. Not a single tenant is called to corroborate Powell. Yet the tenants are the very persons one would expect to be called if the house was unsafe. No doubt the house was not a good house; it was not built of the best materials; it had not very sound or strong foundations; but it stood and would have continued to stand had it not been for the disturbing influence of the trench. I think that every witness says that this trench was dangerous to the house. It is clear that the trench was affecting the stability of the house; while the trench was there, the house was sensibly getting into a more and more unsafe condition; and nothing shows this more conclusively than the fact that it was hurriedly filled up immediately the condition of the house became known, and was not proceeded with until after the house had been pulled down. There is a great conflict of evidence as to the way in which the trench was dug. Practically speaking, I do not think that it makes very much difference whether the trench was dug all at one time and along the whole front of plaintiffs' house, or by lengths or along part of the front only, or whether it was shored at all or not or whether a bridge of earth was left or not. To lay the drain so deep and so near to the plaintiffs' house was admittedly a hazardous operation and one that required great care and precautions. The worse the condition of the plaintiffs' house the more care and the greater precautions were necessary. There is no doubt that sufficient care and precautions were not taken, and the result was that the plaintiffs' house was undermined, its foundations slipped, its floor and walls cracked, and became unsafe and ruinous. The evidence of H. S. Kanga as to the condition of the trench, when he saw it, is very strong; there is no evidence on the defendant's side at all to be compared with it for certainty or credibility. I must believe him fully as to the facts on which he has given evidence. It is quite clear that there was no shoring used in the trench. No two witnesses for the defendant agree as to the extent of the shoring they allege was there. Moreover, if there had been shoring, it would have been known what was done with it, when the trench was so hurriedly filled up. Not much reliance can be placed on witnesses who, we find, see shoring which never existed, and who do not see a trench 12 feet long by 2 feet deep, which the contractor of the work, Keseo himself, a witness called by the defendant, says that he excavated. If the witness would not see this trench, it is hardly surprising that they would not see the much deeper trench that evidently was there. It is unnecessary to say more or discuss the evidence at any greater detail. I have purposely not gone into the expert evidence, the evidence that is of persons who examined the premises after the mischief had been done and the plaintiffs' house demolished, for, as I said before, it is in my opinion almost useless. It is no assistance to be told in one breath that a crack might be caused in one way, and in another breath that it might also be caused in two or three other ways. No doubt such injuries as this house had sustained might have been caused in other ways than by the disturbance of the trench, but they could have been caused by it; and on the evidence it is clear that, in point of fact, they were caused by it, and by nothing else. I find the issues 2, 3, and 4 accordingly. The amount of damages claimed has hardly been disputed and is proved in the case. I pass a decree for the plaintiffs for Rs. 3,812-7-0 and costs

# NEWS OF THE DAY.

MR. AND MRS. RUDYARD KIPLING and MAX O'RELL and his wife and daughter sail from San Francisco on March 31 by the s. s. Monowai, Mr. Kipling for Honolulu, on his way to the Samoa Islands, Max O'Rell for Sydney, to give 250 lectures in the Australian colonies.

THE English disciples of Ibsen are looking forward to a visit from "the master" during the season. Once before his coming was announced, but the visitor turned out to be another Ibsen. This time it is to be hoped the admirers of the dramatist will not be disappointed.

COMMUNICATIONS have been passing between the Government and some of the military members with a view to shortening the discussion on the present stage of the Army Estimates. The military members on the Conservative benches would not be unwilling to let the vote of men be taken without much further discussion on the understanding that an opportunity should be given for the resumption of the general debate on the condition of the Army after the evidence taken by Lord Wantage's Committee has been published. The Service members met on Wednesday.

MR. EDWARD LETCHWORTH has been appointed Grand Secretary of Freemasons of England, in succession to the late Colonel Shadwell Clerke. Mr. Letchworth has long been a prominent member of the craft, and his selection has given great satisfaction.

MR. HENRY TATE, a wealthy sugar refiner, it will be remembered, recently offered the sum of £80,000 for the erection of an Art Gallery, and further agreed to furnish the gallery with a collection of paintings on condition that the Government would grant a suitable site for the building. The Government offered a piece of land at South Kensington, which Mr. Tate did not consider fit for such buildings as he proposed to erect, and he has therefore withdrawn his magnificent offer.

WHEN seventeen years of age Mr. Alexander left the High School at Stirling and proceeded to Edinburgh to study medicine, for which profession he was designed by his father. The study, however, proved distasteful to him, and after a time he came to London and entered the counting house of Mr. Leaf, one of his father's friends, who was a silk merchant. He appeared occasionally in amateur theatricals, and the success which attended his efforts in "The Critic" on one occasion at Lady Freake's—a performance in which Mr. F. C. Burnand and Mr. Samuel Brandram took part—finally decided him to take a step the idea of which had previously been half-formed in his mind and to adopt the professional stage as his vocation in life. He made his public *debut* at Nottingham.

WHILE the Carnival fetes in Italy have been in full swing, and the residents on the Riviera have been making merry with battles of bon-bons and flowers, the story of the week has been filled up here by an incident of infinite pathos. On the old day, which leap year added to the reckoning, and which is supposed to be devoted to the women who have the courage to storm the hearts of their lovers, the body of a young man was picked up from the cold dark waters of the Thames, and was identified by a love letter containing a proposal of marriage. Had he taken refuge in death from the troubles of Women's Rights?

AT Manchester, on March 5, Elward Holden, formerly a quartermaster in the Royal Engineers, was charged under the Official Secrets Act with attempting to "procure" Lance-Corporal M'Cartney. It is alleged that on January 20 the prisoner wrote to M'Cartney, who was then stationed at Gibraltar, asking for the most elaborate information with regard to fortresses, fortifications, and position of guns. Mr. Edgar, solicitor, who prosecuted on behalf of the Treasury, said that if the information asked for had been supplied it would have been of inestimable value to any hostile Power. The prisoner was remanded.

I SUPPOSE in a general way that the statement implying that the Duke of Devonshire is now a rich man for the first time in his life is practically true, writes the *Dwarf*. The parsimony of the late Duke was well-known. A meaner man in his relations to his children never lived. For many years he allowed Lord Frederick Cavendish only £200 a year—a sum absolutely beggarly to a man in such a position. Of course, Lord Frederick, like Lord Hartington, received handsome allowances from his uncle, and this fact used to irritate the Duke, their father, enormously. He often deplored that "the man was wasting his patrimony," and he took good care that his should not be wasted in like manner.

THE nominal capital of the *Illustrated London News* is, as appeared from the recent registration of that journal as a company, £300,000. But the capital of the *Graphic* (including the *Daily Graphic*) is only £100,000. Of this amount £70,000 is paid up. These and other figures were given at a sale of some *Graphic* shares the other day. The shares of £10 each (£7 paid) sold for £38 to £39 10s.—a slight rise on recent prices. The dividend last year was £1 2s. 6d. Before the *Daily Graphic* was started the dividend was £3 4s. 6d.—or nearly 50 per cent. But the high price at which the shares are now changing hands shows that the purchasers share the auctioneer's belief that before long "the profits of the past will again be realised." Another weekly paper, the *Lady's Pictorial*, has been registered as a company, with a capital of £55,000 in £10 shares, none of which, however, we believe, is to be offered to the public.

A MOST exciting incident occurred on Wednesday evening, March 2, says Reuter, in the Rue St. Denis. Three men who had been playing billiards in a wine shop were surprised in the act of attempting to enter the private room of the landlord, apparently with the object of committing a theft. Two of them ran away and succeeded in escaping, but a man, named Paul Ferrey, hotly pursued the third, who rushed along the street with a loaded revolver. Just as Ferrey had almost come up with the fugitive a youth threw himself in his path, whereupon the man fired at him point-blank. The bullet took effect, and the unfortunate youth dropped senseless to the ground. The assassin then turned sharply round and fired at Ferrey, who, however, jumped quickly aside, the bullet striking one of the onlookers and killing him on the spot. A man, named Martineau, then seized the murder by the shoulder, but he received two shots, and immediately fell dead. At length Ferry, assisted by a passer-by, succeeded in overpowering the assassin, who was immediately handed over to the police. On being interrogated the prisoner said impudently, "It is not for me to tell you my name. It is your business to find it out."

IT appears that even if every man in Germany were obliged by his enterprising Emperor to take a wife—and Emperors have made themselves matrimonial agents in Germany before now—there would still remain a deplorable superfluity of unattached females. To make the tale more harrowing it is supplemented by the additional report that the number of *confirmed* bachelors is every year on the increase—What is the remedy!—"Emanciptation of women," replies the *Kolnische Zeitung*—not so much freedom to vote as freedom to work. The State must provide for the weaker units of the population and consider in what way their lot may be improved. Already they have been admitted to the Post and Telegraph Offices. But this is a mere drop in the ocean of their wants—other appointments must be thrown open to them. Above all, the Universities should admit them to qualify for professions. It is high time, concludes the *Kolnische Zeitung*, that the lords of creation withdrew their opposition to the emancipation of women." Quite true, indeed! —The lords of creation will find themselves nowhere in the struggle if the patient German haus-frau has added her voice to the chorus of women demanding emancipation. But one cannot help sympathising with the lords of creation, who have in truth been only nominally masters. For whether we sit at the feet of John Stuart Mill to learn Women's Rights, or study the old old lessons taught by Delilah, Cleopatra, or Madame Bonnemain, the result will be the same—Victory!

# THE OPERATIONS IN UPPER BURMA.

## THE KANHOW COLUMN.

A TELEGRAM, dated Haka, 22nd March, covers a despatch from Camp Falam of the 13th inst., says:—The Tashon Column, under the command of Major Howlett, marched out of Haka on the 11th instant, and Captain Rainey, the Staff Officer, being ill, and unable to accompany the column, his place was taken by Lieutenant Evatt, of the 30th Garhwali Rifles. An advance post at Hairon, two marches from Haka, had already been established, garrisoned by 100 rifles of the 2nd Burma Battalion, under Captain Presgrave. Rations for the column had been pushed on ahead to this post by Chin coolies, whom the Political Officer was able to raise, in spite of the threatened opposition of the Yahows. The column reached Hairon on the second day out from Haka, and camped two miles north of it, on the Paovar stream. The 100 rifles, 2nd Burma Regiment, under Captain Presgrave, here joined the column, and 50 Garhwalis, who had come up with the column, were left at Hairon to guard the rations stored there; these rations will be brought on into Falam as soon as transport becomes available. Previous to this all reports went to show that the Tashons were warlikely inclined, and that they were trying to get the tribes to combine against us; but now we learnt that, having failed to get up a combination, they had cooled down, and would not oppose us. Not only this, but they also sent in coolies to bring up our rations. In spite of this, however, we could not be certain of what their attitude would be when the crisis arrived, for this time we were to enter and occupy the Tashon capital, Falam. Nothing was to deter us from this object on this occasion. The pride of these people had kept two columns out of their village during the two previous years, but we were now to show them that they had become British subjects, and as such they must submit to our rule. Indeed, the main point of the expedition is to establish, in or near Falam, a strong and secure post, to dominate this part of the country. This done, the column will then proceed to visit the outlying Tashon and Yahow villages. It depends entirely upon the attitude of these people whether the expedition will be of a peaceable nature or punitive.

On the third day the column, leaving the Paovar stream, ascends the Minkin range, rising to 6,000 feet in places. The ascent was rendered very easy by the good mule track that the Pioneers made last year. We now marched northwards along the top of the range, along the eastern slope of which flows the Paovar stream. Along this valley we could see many larger villages, among the largest being Minkin. The inhabitants appeared quite friendly. The road along the shaly hillside had slipped away in places, and this necessitated a good deal of repair before the mules could get on, the column being delayed for several hours. After a march of ten miles the column camped above the villages of Laiyo, at an altitude of 4,500 feet; across the valley, on the slope of the Moebum side, just opposite us, being the village of Hairon. We found the weather here much warmer than at Haka. We found we could now do without fires and with a less number of blankets. The Chins in these parts have a curious notion regarding the value of rupees with the Queen's head and of small silver coins. The only coin a Chin appears to believe in is the Empress rupee. A Chin came into camp with an eight-anna and two four anna bits, some copper coin and eggs, and offered to exchange the lot for an Empress rupee. Another brought in a Queen's head rupee and some eggs, and wanted an Empress rupee in exchange. By not originally introducing copper and small silver coins into the country, the Chin has come to look upon the rupee as the only currency. It would be a good thing if copper coin and small change could be officially introduced into the country. It would tend to reduce rates all round. Here there is a field for our political officers to tackle, now that the hills are brought under our control. During the march to-day, one of the minor Falam chiefs and some villagers met the Political Officer and stated that the Tashons would not oppose the column. A message was sent back by them to the Chiefs, that we were glad to hear better counsels had prevailed, and that they would not oppose us; and at the same time they were directed not to keep armed gangs hanging about the village and paths as they did on previous occasions, as that could not be allowed any further. On the 13th instant, a memorable day in the history of these hills, the Tashon column marched into Falam, and occupied it without opposition.—*Pioneer.*

## TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER REPORT.

SIMLA, MARCH 29.

Pressure has decreased everywhere, from briskly to rapidly in most parts of northern India and moderately over the Peninsula and Burma. Readings are highest in the north of the Punjab, and in the adjacent hills high. The Tenasserim and Arabian Sea gradients are steep, and wind directions are generally similar to those reported yesterday, but the easterly wind is less marked. In the north of Bengal and in Behar the force is strong and squally. Almost everywhere the temperature has generally fallen, but the mean is still above the normal, except in Burma. The highest maxima are 113° at Deesa, and 110° at Rajkote and Sholapur. Rain has fallen in Assam and Malabar. Sibsagar received four and a-half, and Cochin two and quarter inches. Squally weather with dust-storms continue throughout the north-west of India.

# MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—MARCH 27.

Dallas, Capt, Bengal, R E, on duty, from Calcutta.
Collings, Lt, Bo, R Dubn Fus, from leave, from Kirkee.
Wren, Lt, Ms, 2nd Dev Regt, on medical certificate, from Shwebo.
Rattray, Lt, Bengal, 26th P I, on leave, from Peshawur.
Mantell, Lt, Bengal, R W Fus, on leave, from Peshawur.
Ward, Capt, Bengal, 2nd Manchester, on leave, from Sialkot.

MARCH 28.

Thorne, Lt, Ms, R A, on leave, from Secunderabad.
Low, Col, Bengal, Dist Staff, from leave, from England.
Turnbull, Lt-Col, Bengal, R A, on leave, from Lucknow.
Westropp, Capt, Bo, A C Genl, on leave, from Jubbulpore.
Turner, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Infy, on leave, from Allahabad.
Reid, Surgn-Capt, Bengal, Medical Staff, on leave, from Saugor.
Azzard, Lt, Bengal, Hants Regt, from leave, from England.
Maclachlan, Lt, Ms, 21st Hussars, from leave, from England.
Fagan, 2nd Lt, Bengal, E Surrey Regt, to join, from leave, from England.
Baker, Lt, Bo, Comt Dept, from furlough, from England.
Corquodale, 2nd Lt, Bo, 3rd Dra Gds, to join, from England
Maitland, Lt, Ms, on leave, from, Bangalore.
Priestly, Lt, Bengal, 2nd Regt, Hyd Cost, on leave, from Jalna.
Ward, Col, Bengal, Staff Corps, on furlough, from Hoshangabad.
Cotton, 2nd Lt, Bo, 2nd Yorks L I, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—MARCH 27.

Hodgins, Lt, Bo, R A, on duty, to Poona.

MARCH 28.

Nanton, Lt, Ms, R E, on duty, to Bellary.
Hepburne, Major, Bo, R A, on leave, to England.
MacCarthy, Lt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to England.
Hughes, Capt, 22nd, Bo L, on furlough, to England.
Watling, Lt, Bo, R E, on duty, to Deolali.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, COMMANDING R. V. A.
Bombay, 30th March, 1892.

1. The Corps will parade on the General Parade Ground in front of the Gymkhana at 4-45 p.m., to-day, for the purpose of firing a salute on the arrival of His Excellency the Viceroy at 5-30 p.m. Dress.—Full dress, without arms Belts not to be worn.

2. To-morrow, Thursday, the Corps will man the 10 guns at Mahalaxmi Point in presence of His Excellency the Viceroy. No. 1 Company will parade at Church-gate Street Station at 5-15 a.m. No. 2 Company will parade at the Byculla Police Station at 5-30 a.m. Members of both companies who cannot parade at these places and arrive limit appointed are requested to proceed direct to Mahalaxmi Fort, the cost of conveyance being refunded. Dress—Drill Order with arms.

3. On Saturday, the 2nd April, the Corps will take part in the Brigade Parade, before His Excellency the Viceroy, Fall in at the Sir Richard Temple Statue at 4-15 p.m. Dress:—Full dress. (Helmet, with ball, badge, and metal chain. Arms and accoutrements. Proficiency and efficiency badges to be worn.)

By order,
(sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT-COL. THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, COMMANDING R. V. R.
Bombay, 30th March, 1892.

1. The Regiment will parade opposite the High Court at 4-30 p.m. to-day, the 30th instant, to assist in lining the Streets, on the arrival of H. E. the Viceroy. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 3-30 p.m. and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

2. Officers attending the opening of the Tansa Water Works on the afternoon of the 31st instant are requested to wear white with swords and shoulder belts, forage Caps—No gloves.

3. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next, the 2nd proximo, at 4-15 p.m., in front of the Gymkhana to take part in the Review before His Excellency the Viceroy. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road, and Girgaum at 3-15 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram Tickets.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. The squadron will parade in rear of the Marine Lines at 4-30 p.m., to-day, the 30th instant, to form part of the escort for H. E. the Viceroy. Carbines to be worn.

By order,
(sd.) T. W. C. HEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, Bo. Vol. Hdqrs.

# SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Masonic, 1,559 tons, Captain T Dixon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Marseilles (9th March), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE P and O Co's s s Malacca, 2615 tons, Captain P W Caze, arrived in harbour yesterday from London and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE B I S N Co's s s Loodiana, 2,140 tons, Captain G F Withers, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and four deck passengers.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naderi, 1,168 tons, Captain A. McAllister, arrived in harbour yesterday from Jedda, via Aden, with a general cargo and 8 deck passengers.

THE s s Wastwaters, 1,843 tons, Captain W Hall, arrived in harbour yesterday from Cardiff, (27th February), with a cargo of 3,137 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs Killick, Nixon and Co.

THE Sultan of Zanzibar's ss Swordsman, 719 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour yesterday from Zanzibar, via Muscat, with a general cargo and 60 deck passengers. The vessel is consigned to Mr Allana Munjee.

THE s s Cedar Branch, 1,645 tons, Captain G Pitchire, arrived in harbour yesterday from Barry (23th February), with a cargo of 3,057 tons, coal. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. James, Mackintosh and Co.

THE Bombay & Persia S N Co's s s Henry Bolckow, 639 tons, Captain F E B Hardcastle, will sail to-day for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—H E Mirza, Ali Mookee Khan, Persian Consul General of Baghdad, and 3 others, Hajee Mahomed Sadeck Cazrani and two others, and 4 children Mr Syed Abdool Hoossein, Mr Syed Mahomed Mohsen, Mr Mirza Mahomed Khan, Mr R L G Apear and 151 deck.

THE B I S N Co's s s Pachumba, 514 tons, Captain E C Russell, arrived in harbour yesterday from Karachi, via Kathiawar Coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Dr and Mrs Farrell, Miss Thomas, Captain Wedderburn, Mr A H Bradley, Mrs Thomas Critchill, one native officer and 475 deck. She will sail to-day for Karachi, via Kathiawar coast, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Lt H de L Watters, Mr R C Barker, Miss Barker, Lt C S B Collings and 65 deck.

## EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE P & O Co's s s Lombardy, 1,570 tons, Capt F Cole, will sail to-day for China, &c, with a general cargo.

## VESSELS IN DOCKS.—MARCH 28.

### PRINCE'S DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Berths. | Company or Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. Clan Mackellar | 2534 | Worfolk | B | F Muir & Co |
| " Mirpuri | 1745 | Anderson | C | J Mackinto h & Co |
| " Braunfels | 192 | Farso | D | Gladi & Co |
| " Kirk Hall | 2275 | Jones | F | E Butch & Co. |
| " Athelvan | 1185 | Blyth | H | F Morrison & Co |
| " Officer Hall | 2255 | Short | L | M Macdonald & Co |
| " Harewood | 1635 | Thompson | M | J Mackintosh & Co |
| " St. Oswald | 1781 | Atrey | M | K Nixon & Co |
| " Queen Margaret | 1732 | Wilson | N | W & A Graham & Co |
| " Clanfield | 1107 | M-Pee | O | I Mackintosh & Co |
| " C. Kenyon | 1482 | Campion | P | B Craig & Co |

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 42s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Chabi mean time, or 8h. 4m. 42·1s. p.m. of Greenwich mean time.

### VICTORIA DOCK.

| Vessels. | Tons. | Captains. | Berths. | Company or Agents |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| S.S. City of Perth | 2695 | Kinloch | No. 1 | Sir C Forbes & Co |
| " Armenia | 2248 | Read | 2 | W & A Graham & Co |
| " Carthage | 2133 | De Horne | 4 | P & O S N Co |
| " Lombardy | 1570 | Cole | 5 | P & O S N Co |
| " Sultan | 1775 | Collin | 6 | V Ebram |
| " Imperator | 2141 | Bechtinger | 7 | Austrian L S N Co |
| " Lalpora | 2149 | Stone | 8 | M Mackenzie & Co |
| " Sindpore | 2331 | Parolin | 10 | F Bozomi |
| " Sultanut | 2111 | Mathias | 10 | B Craig |
| " Atrika | 2471 | Bement | 12 | K Nixon & Co |
| " Guayacan | 897 | Steele | 15 | H Sulay M Purta |
| " Atholo | 1787 | Watson | 16 | K Nixon & Co |

MERREWETHER DRY DOCK.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| S. S. Neera | 37 | Shepherd & Co | |
| " Sirsir | 198 | do. | |

## ARRIVALS

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | From. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | Swordsman (s) | Nacoda | Zanzibar, March 6. |
| | Cedar Branch (s) | Pitchers | Barry, Feb 23. |
| | Malacca (s) | Case | Antwerp, Feb 24. |
| | Naderi (s) | McAllister | Jedda, March 13. |
| | Pachumba (s) | Russell | Karachi, &c. |
| | Loodiana (s) | Withers | Calcutta, March 10. |
| | Masonic (s) | Dixon | Marseilles, March 9. |
| | Wastwaters (s) | Hall | Cardiff, Feb 27. |

## DEPARTURES.

| Mar. | Vessel. | Commander. | Destination. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 29 | H. M. S. Crocodile. | Churchill | England. |

## SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

LADIES' GOLD WATCHES.—Having just added to our Stock a fresh consignment from our European Factories, we are now able to offer the most improved styles in neat, strongly made Crystal Face, Hunting or half Hunting cases, at Rs. 55, 65, 75 and 85. Each Watch is thoroughly regulated before delivery and guaranteed for 2 years.—MARCKS and Co., Ld., Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS TO CHRONOMETERS, WATCHES, CLOCKS, MUSICAL BOXES, &c., &c., complicated or plain, executed promptly and carefully; holding numerous high TESTIMONIALS.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Ry. Watch-maker, No. 42, Medows Street.

CHILDREN'S COTS.—All sizes and prices. A well assorted consignment, just landed.—JOHN ROBERTS and Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

A LADY wishes SECRETARIAL EMPLOYMENT. No objection to travelling. Capital references. Address "F.S.A.," Post Restante, Byculla.

SUPPLIER of Domestic Servants, also supplies Musicians for Dances and Parties. Terms moderate. Apply to T. PALMER, care of Messrs. Steffenauer & Co., 6, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

A YOUNG ENGLISHMAN, in good position in Bombay, desires to correspond with a young lady, not over 24 years of age, with a view to matrimony. Should be amiable, musical, fairly good looking and have a small dowry. Photos exchanged in STRICT BONA FIDES. "BENEDICT."

FOR SALE.—DOG-CART, just done up, and PONY, C. B., complete with harness, lamps, &c. Pony quiet in Harness and Saddle, this lot at Rs. 275. Apply "TIMES," care of this Paper.

STRAYED, a DOG, black, slightly tan and white, about 18 inches high, collor and chain on, latter loose, bringer will be rewarded. Address "C." this paper.

MELLIN'S FOOD BISCUITS.—PEARSE'S own make. Highly recommended by eminent Physicians for Infants and Invalids. Per lb. Rs. 1. Special terms to Trade.—PEARSE and Co., Apollo Street, Bombay.

RECEIVED DANCE MUSIC ROLLS to Bijou Orchestran Organs at Rs. 4 each. Music rolls not approved can be exchanged.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Fort, Bombay.

TO BE LET—FURNISHED—HON'BLE Justice Birdwood's Bungalow, on Malabar Hill, rent Rs. 200. Apply to CUMMOO JAFFER SULLIMAN & Co.

TO BE LET.—From 1st of May, for six months, The CLOISTERS, upper-storied HOUSE, on the Ridge, Malabar Hill, completely furnished. Rent moderate. Apply to A. BREUL, care of Breul & Co.

TO LET, AT COLABA, facing Back-Bay, for about 7 months, the HOUSE in the occupation of Mr. F. Fischer. Rs. 170, well furnished. Apply to "W." care of this paper.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL, BOMBAY—I have stayed three days at the ALEXANDRA HOTEL. The Proprietor is most attentive and obliging, studying the comfort and wishes of his guests, and it compares most favourably with any of the better known Hotels in the Fort. I have stayed four times at—'s, but shall in the future put up here.—(Sd.) C. MORTON.

WANTED, LOAN, Rs. 20,000, on very valuable landed property as security. Interest at the rate of Rs. 6 per annum. Apply to "J.V.B." care of this paper.

RUGBY HOTEL, MATHERAN, is now open. It is the most pleasant, comfortable and central Hotel on the Hill. Rooms bright, airy and commodious. All house comforts provided. Terms Moderate.

LANOWLI HOTEL.—Situated on best site, near Post Office. Only 5 minutes' walk from Station. Rooms, Board, and Lodging excellent; under European Management. For Terms, &c., apply to the Proprietor, S. BOMANJI.

THE INDIAN SQUARE PIANO, the very best Square Piano for the Indian Climate, with all latest improvements, Rs. 650.—S. ROSE and Co., Bombay.

WEDDING PRESENTS.—Beautiful Majolica Wall-plates, Dessert Dishes, Ash Trays, Flower Vases, Jardinieres, Flower Pots, Tea and Coffee Sets, &c.—LAMP WAREHOUSE, R. DITMAR, late Theodor Knaust, 69, Esplanade Road.

F. BAULCH, PIANOFORTE TUNER and REPAIRER, 3 years to T. R. H. Duke and Duchess of Connaught. Pianos FOR SALE, Church Gate Street. Tunings Rs. 5.

SPONGES—A beautiful Selection of Toilet and Bathing Sponges just to hand, at very moderate prices. PELLETS & PELLEANOS, Egyptian Cigarette Manufacturers and General Tobacconists, 6, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

ONE OF THE GREATEST OF MISERIES IN LIFE is having bad servants. Oh! do try PAT O'CONNELL & Co., and be relieved. Efficiency and success guaranteed. 46, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A.," care of Messrs. SOUNDY and Co., Rampart Row.

BEST LEATHER, STRONG AND NEAT WORKMANSHIP, Solid Double Leather Trunk. Mr. A. Landale's Pattern 32" by 20" by 10". Rs. 45; Single Harness Brass Mount Rs. 30. Double Harness Rs. 60; Hunting Saddle complete, Rs. 20. Apply to RAM LALL BROTHERS, formerly Dunkee Lall and Sons, Cawnpore.

THE STANDARD NEW ASSURANCES in 1890 were £1,572,248, the Largest Record in the Annals of this Company. Apply SECRETARY, Standard Life Office, Bombay and Calcutta.

FRESH BREAD and ROLLS, etc., prepared day and night from best European Flour, can be had at any time to the entire satisfaction of customers by M. HEARSH, Baker, Grant Road.

FINEST VERY OLD SCOTCH WHISKEY from DANIEL CRAWFORD, 81, Queen Street, Glasgow. This rare old Whiskey may be had from Messrs. FINLAY, MUIR AND CO., Bombay.

PERRIER JOUET "B" BRAND CHAMPAGNE in Magnums, Quarts and Pints.—Apply to LYON and CO., Sole Agents.

JUST UNPACKED.—Best English FELT HATS with Curled Brim Drab and coloured, very cheap, Rs. 3-8 each; and Felt and Tweed Caps, and a few sample Caps, such as Officers' undress, Artillery, Yachting, Buck Skin, Serge, Lorne, Pullman, Metropolitan, Inspector, Polos and a variety of Fancy Turbans and Caps for children.—H. C. BAJAN and Co., 4, Dhobi Talao, Bombay.

FOR SALE.—MIRZAPUR WOOLLEN CARPETS of different sizes, best quality and designs. Also Black leather nickel silver plated single harness. Apply to FINLAY, MUIR and Co.

FALCON BRAND Varnishes, White Lead, White Zinc, Paints and colors of all sorts—direct from the Manufacturers, WILKINSON HEYWOOD AND CLARK Bombay Depot, Jaha Mahal, Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

FALCON OXIDISED ENAMEL in all colors for baths, Wickerwork, Bird-cages, Tables, Chairs, Ironwork Brackets, Bicycles, &c. The best yet offered to the public.—KEMP and Co., Limited, Bombay. Tint cards on application.

GENT'S MERINO SOCKS, Soft Wool. Neat Assorted Shades. Really Cheap. Rs. 10 per doz. All Sizes.—BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld., Bombay.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from POONA to MAHABLESHWAR, also from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR, can be obtained at reasonable rates from BUHJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

EXTRACTS out of numerous testimonials of Batliwala's AGUE PILLS or MIXTURE. Surg-Maj. Jaykar:—It is a safe and reliable remedy. Surg-Maj. Reporter:—I have found it very efficacious. J. Y. Lang, Esq., (Dep. Grand Master of all Scottish Freemasonry in India):—Derived immediate benefit from its use. C. Greengrass, Esq., Contractor, Tansa Water Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case. P. J. Daily, Esq. Chief Guard, S.-M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold drop. Send your orders to Dr. H. L. BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of Kemp & Co.; Phillips & Co., &c., at Re. 1.

THE Undersigned keeps in Stock MISCELLANEOUS STORES for immediate Supply, such as Mills, Ship and Railway Stores, Hardware, Ammunition, Sulphur, Blasting Powder, Fuses, Red lead, Turpentine, Brushes, Pig lead, all sorts of Paints, Oil, Varnishes, Ropes of best quality and all sizes, Kerosine Oil, of the well-known Brands, Cocoanut Oil, Castor Oil, and many other items too numerous to mention.

FOR SALE.

SNOW FLAKE KEROSINE OIL 1890, arrived. Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

દેપલા ફેક્ટાલ્ગની કુંપ

E. & R. EEPTOOLA SHAIK ADUM and Co., Agents for Messrs. Curtis's and Harvey's Gun Powder and Blasting Powder.

*NOTICE.*

*H. E. THE VICEROY'S RECEPTION. On the OCCASION of the RECEPTION on the EVENING of MARCH 31st, HOLDERS of Private ENTREE CARDS (Pink) ONLY will be passed through the Lower Gate, leading to Malabar Point up to 9-40 p.m., after which time ALL CARRIAGES will pass through in their turn.*

*J. FOWLE, Captain,*
*Ag. Mily. Secy. H. E. the Governor of Bombay.*
*Govt. House, Malabar Point, March 30, 1892.*

*NOTICE.*

*FOR the convenience of VISITORS the VISITORS' BOOKS of THEIR EXCELLENCIES The VICEROY and the MARCHIONESS of LANSDOWNE will be PLACED DAILY (except on Sunday) from 31st March to 4th April 1892, at the NEW SECRETARIAT, as well as at the Lower Gate of Government House, Malabar Point, between 10 a.m. and 6 p.m.,*

*By Order,*
*J. FOWLE, Captain,*
*Ag. Mily. Secretary to H. E. the Governor.*
*Govt. House, Malabar Point, 27th March 1892.*

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on the occasion of the ARRIVAL of their EXCELLENCIES the MOST HONOURABLE the MARQUIS of LANSDOWNE, G.C.M.G., G.M.S.I., G.M.I.E. and the MARCHIONESS, of LANSDOWNE, C.I., which will take place at 5-30 P.M. (Bombay Time), on WEDNESDAY, the 30th instant all carriages going to the Victoria Railway Terminus, will set down at the North Porch on the west side of the building and then pass on and be parked along Hornby Road North.

As soon as their Excellencies have left the station, carriages will take up at the Porch at which they set down.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th March, 1892.

NOTICE.

THE Public are informed that on WEDNESDAY EVENING, the 30th instant, after their EXCELLENCIES the MARQUIS and the MARCHIONESS of LANSDOWNE have left the Victoria Terminus and Troops have been withdrawn at about 5-40 P.M., there will be a great crush of carriages from the Victoria Terminus towards the Fort—the Post Office and the P. W. D. Offices. Those of the Public proceeding to the Fort at that hour by the Queen's Road and those leaving the Fort to go north by the Esplanade or Hornby Roads are advised to take some other route. No carriages will be allowed down Hornby or Cruikshank Roads South after 5 P.M.

W. H. WILSON, Colonel,
Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th March, 1892.

JUNIOR ARMY AND NAVY STORES, LD.,
YORK HOUSE, LONDON.
AGENTS FOR BOMBAY,
MESSRS. GRINDLAY, GROOM & Co.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
WATCH AND CLOCK-MAKERS,
MANUFACTURING JEWELLERS,
TOWER AND TURRET TIME-KEEPERS.

SUPPLIED with ONE FACE, TWO, THREE, or FOUR FACES, without attachment for striking, or for STRIKING THE HOURS, HALF HOURS AND QUARTERS, and with CHIMES.

The TOWER & TURRET TIME-KEEPERS are guaranteed of the finest Workmanship, and are put up in position and regulated by specially trained Clock-Makers.

MESSRS. MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
OPPOSITE RAJABAI CLOCK-TOWER, BOMBAY,
AND No. 11, ARSENAL ROAD, POONA.

DR. F. B. SEERVAI,
SURGEON DENTIST,
No. 3, HORNBY ROW,
Opposite the Bombay General Post Office.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—PORTLAND CEMENT, BEST in the market. Trade Mark, G in Diamond.

GIBBS' PORTLAND CEMENT SUPPLIED
to LIVERPOOL DOCKS.....50,000 tons.
The NEW TAY BRIDGE.....10,000 tons.
DUBLIN HARBOUR BOARD.....5,000 tons.
DUBLIN CORPORATION.....3,000 tons.
GLASGOW WATERWORKS.....3,500 tons.
MANCHESTER WATERWORKS.....9,000 tons.
BARROW DOCKS.....7,000 tons, &c.

GIBBS and COMPANY (Limited).—The THAMES PORTLAND CEMENT WORKS, Grays, Essex. London Office, 79, Mark-lane, E.C. This Cement as also Engineers' testimonials and prices can be obtained from
RICHARDSON & CRUDDAS, BOMBAY.

FELIX CORNAGLIA,
MANUFACTURING CONFECTIONER, IMPORTER OF FRENCH, ENGLISH, AND ITALIAN PROVISIONS, WINE MERCHANT.
For fresh and pure Sweets and Chocolates of sorts for Birthday, Christening or Wedding Cakes, Artistically decorated.
For Dainties, Fancy Confectionery, and choicest Tit-Bits, for good Ices Water or Cream and Ice Puddings and others 1,001 Delicacies,
GO TO
83, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.
Pic-nics, Dinners, Balls, Soirees and Suppers supplied. All contracts for Viceregal and other Entertainments undertaken throughout India.

CLARKE'S
UNRIVALLED HAIR DYE,
WARRANTED not to stain the Skin. Prepared in two separate bottles. The effect will be instantaneous. Hair will retain its gloss for a long time. It has already been tested by many persons with great success. For changing Red or Grey Hair to beautiful shades of Black or Brown according to instructions given, this quantity will last 8 months applying every 10 or 12 days. Price Rs. 3 for the two Bottles; or for doz. set Rs. 30, packing extra.

CLARKE'S MIXTURE
FOR KILLING WHITE ANTS, &c.
This mixture is one-third the price of Carbolic Acid. It will totally eradicate White Ants, and if applied to furniture once a month will prevent depredations on any kind of woodwork or paper. No kind of insect will approach it. It has been tested at the Surveyor-General's office with success. Price Rs. 12 per gallon; or Rs. 2-4 per Bottle, packing extra.
SEVERAL UNSOLICITED TESTIMONIALS.
S. N. GHOSH, CHEMIST,
SOLE AGENT,
8F, Bechoo Chatterjee's Street, Calcutta.

HAND-BOOK
OF
GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,
BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wanta and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.
To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press, Bombay. The Gujarat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.
PRICE..... Rs. 6.
Packing & Postage Extra.


## COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

TUESDAY EVENING, MARCH 29.

A further drop of 1 7-16d. per oz. took place in the price of Bar Silver in London yesterday, at 39d.; Rupee Securities were 1½ per cent. lower in each denomination, at £66⅜ for Fours, and £64⅜ for 2's per Cents; but in New York, the metal was ¼ cent higher, at 85¼ cents, with demand Exchange on London unaltered at 4·88 dollars. The Exchange Banks in London put down their buying rate on India by 3d., making it 1s. 2⅛d. Consols remained at 95⅞; and Indian Sterling Loan at 107¼; but the market rate of discount on six months' sight Indian Bank Paper was advanced ¼ per cent., say to 2½ per cent. per annum. Braziers' Copper was 10s. per ton lower at £55-10 per ton. In Paris, French Rentes were ⅛ per cent. down, at 96½; Exchange on London was 1½ centime lower, at Frs. 25·21.

The Wheat Market was dull at a further decline of 1d. per cental both in No. 1 Soft White and White Delhi on the spot in Liverpool, at 7s. 5d., and 7s. 6½d., per cental, Ex-Quay, respectively. Linseed was flat, and a decline of 6d. per quarter had taken place in the price of Bombay Seed to arrive, at 30s. per quarter, Ex-Quay.

Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet last evening, Surats dull, and Arrivals flat, the day's Sales having aggregated 8,000 bales, not including any East Indian. Saturday's advance of 1-16d. in the price of ready Mid.-Americans was lost, the price being quoted again at 3⅝d.; and Arrivals were 5-64d. lower in all position, the extreme quotations being 3 55-64d. for March and March-April deliveries, and 3 11-16d. for July-August. The day's Imports were 9,000 bales. The Manchester Market was flat.

The price of ready Mid-Uplands in New York gave way 1-16 cent and Futures for June were 6 cents lower, at 6·65 cents. The Receipts at the U. S. Ports were 8,000 bales; and the total figures for this season now compare as follows with those of the two previous years:—

| | 1892. | 1891. | 1890. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Monday's Receipts..... | 8,000 | 15,000 | 7,000 |
| Two days' do. ... | 17,000 | 31,000 | 11,000 |
| Since 1st Sept. 1891 ... | 6,410,000 | 6,221,000 | 5,546,000 |

Our local Cotton market has been steady in tone to-day; but demand, especially from exporters, has contracted a good deal, and only 1,950 bales in the aggregate have changed hands. Of these shippers have bought 700 bales, consisting of 500 Julgaum, at Rs. 149; 900 Damergaum, at Rs. 154½; and 100 Akola, at Rs. 145; the remaining 1,050 bales taken by the Mills being made up of 600 Dhulia, at Rs. 138-40; 200 Khundwa, at Rs. 150; 100 Bengals, at Rs. 137; and 50 each of Compta Ginned, at Rs. 155; and Nugger, at Rs. 148 per candy. Prices show no change.

WHEAT has been taken to a moderate extent to-day, in a steady market, and prices have advanced an anna per cwt., all round, to our quotations say:—

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| White Peasy | 91 per cent. | Rs. 5-6-0 | per cwt. |
| Do. | 86 " | " 5-5-0 | " |
| No. 1 Club Delhi..... | | " 4-14-0 | " |
| Red Delhi..... | | " 4-10-0 | " |
| Hard Yellow..... | | " 5-3-0 | " |
| Red Ahmedabad..... | | " 5-2-0 | " |
| Hard Red..... | | " 5-2-0 | " |

SEEDS also have been steady in tone with a moderate export business passing, and *Linseed* is one anna per cwt. higher, at Rs. 6-10-6 to Rs. 6-13-0 per cwt.; other kinds being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Sunday and yesterday were as follows:—

| | |
|---|---|
| Cotton..... | 12,806 bales. |
| Wheat..... | 78,646 cwts. |
| Linseed..... | 66,752 " |
| Rapeseed..... | 5,368 " |
| Gingelly..... | 11,300 " |
| Poppyseed..... | 569 " |
| Groundnut..... | 4,121 " |
| Castorseed..... | 3,559 " |

FREIGHTS are still dull, with a downward tendency in rates—at least for prompt shipment.

EXCHANGE, with news of the further heavy drop in the price of Silver, noticed above, to hand opened nominally at 1s. 3½d. for three months' sight credits, but quickly receded to 1s. 3 3-16d., at which we hear of a considerable amount of business being done; but at the close, sellers of the remaining Bills held out for 1s. 3¼d. For Bank Remittance, with the exception of a limited amount of telegraphic at 1s. 3d. being placed, the general rate ruling was 1s. 2 15-16d. Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 31-32d. for Demand; but the market closed quiet, as follows:—

| Bank Bills on Demand... | 1s. 3d. | per rupee. |
|---|---|---|
| Do. Telegraphic..... | 1s. 2 31-32d. | " |
| Do. 3 months' sight, | 1s. 3 1-16d. | " |
| Credits do. ... | 1s. 3 3-16d. | " |
| Francs do. ... | 1·59½. | " |

GOVERNMENT PAPER.—A decline of ¼ per cent. in Fours from last evening's final rate has taken place to-day, at 106½ for Money and to-morrow's settlement, and 106¾ for the April account, the market remaining steady at the reduction; and at the close 1-16 per cent. higher was quoted, the cash price leaving off at 106 15-16. For 4½ per cents, 104 is still quoted.

SHARES remain very quiet, and quotations generally are unchanged. Bank of Bombay shares are Rs. 2½ higher.

### COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

| | |
|---|---|
| Good Dholera..... | 3½ |

The Manchester Market has been flat.

| | |
|---|---|
| Exchange on India, 30 days' sight..... | 1 2⅞ |
| 2½ per cent. Consols for account..... | 95½ |
| 3 per cent. French Rentes..... | 95½ |
| 4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... | 66⅜ |
| 4½ per cent. ..... | 64⅜ |
| 3½ per cent. Sterling Loan..... | 107¼ |
| Bar Silver..... | 39 |

### TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

MARCH 29.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Zanzibar-Mozambique, perfect.
All private telegrams in code language cannot be accepted for Diego-Suarez, Aden and Perim, nor for Libertad can be accepted only at Senegambia.
Bankok-Saigon route interrupted.
Mozambique (via) closes at Zanzibar at noon on Wednesday, the 30th instant.

### FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

LATEST dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 29th March, 1892.

(Difference in longitude allowed for.)

| Via. | Latest Date. D. | H. | Time occupied in transmission. Hours. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Turkey..... | 28 | 11 | 26a.m. | 11 \| 4 |
| Teheran..... | 29 | 3 | 8 p.m. | .. \| 31 |
| Suez..... | 29 | 8 | 1 p.m. | .. \| 8 |

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours ending 8 p.m. on 29th March, 1892:—

| | Maximum Time. H. | M. | Minimum. H. | M. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| From Calcutta..... | 11 | 4 | 3 | 1 |
| " Karachee..... | 11 | 44 | 1 | 1 |
| " Madras..... | 25 | — | 1 | 1 |

### THERMOMETER READINGS.

MONDAY, NIGHT, MARCH 28.

10 p.m. ..... 81·1

TUESDAY, MARCH 29.

6 a.m. ..... 79·8
9 a.m. ..... 84·5
3 p.m. ..... 86·4
6 p.m. ..... 85·4

## DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

DEATHS.

HUME.—March 6, at Addiscombe, Charlotte, wife of F. W. Hume, and daughter of the late Col. W. Coper, H.E.I.C. Bombay Engineers, aged 67.

PARRATT.—March 7, at Byron Lodge, Leamington, Col. William Mellish Parratt, late Madras Staff Corps, aged 61.


# The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30, 1892.


SIR FRANK FORBES ADAM, when in Bombay, was so convinced a champion of the policy of letting the rupee take its chance, that it was scarcely to be expected that in his speech at the recent meeting of the East India Association in London he would say anything in favour of Governmental or legislative interference in currency matters. The doctrine of *laissez faire*—which Carlyle roughly translated as "the Devil take the hindmost"—may still number him amongst its exponents, even though the believer in it has the awkward task of proving what an excellent thing it is to leave the currency of India at the mercy of operations in America which reduce the price of silver by nearly four per cent., in the course of a day. When the rupee is at fifteen pence, however, and silver is quoted from New York at 85 cents an ounce, the conditions are as favourable as we are likely to get them for bringing out whatever saving virtues there are in a currency policy which lets the currency take care of itself. People who do believe in going to sea in a rudderless ship certainly have a golden opportunity of justifying their faith when the ship is being driven on a raging sea where the wind wills, and those amongst us in India who think that there is safety in doing nothing ought not to miss the opportunity of proving the faith that is in them. Such an object lesson in the doctrine of *laissez faire* has seldom been given. Not a year and a-half has passed since silver was quoted in London at 54⅝d. an ounce; to-day the quotation is 39d. in a demoralized market. The rupee, which has exceeded 1s. 8d. in the same period, is in a precarious position in the neighbourhood of one and threepence; whether it has yet touched the lowest price is a question upon which the most confident of currency prophets would not venture an opinion. That even lower rates are at the least possible is the obvious meaning of the news from Washington. The silver interest has shown such unexpected weakness that it is impossible now to trust confidently to the maintenance of the Act of July 1890. Congress was surprised at the end of last week by the discovery that even in the House of Representatives Mr Bland and his followers could not command a majority. There is no longer any question of appealing to the President's veto to over-ride the silver majority in the Senate and the House of Representatives. The majority, in the Lower House at all events, is already broken, and any day we may find the representatives of the Northern and Atlantic States—in which the anti-silver interest is found—following up their victory by some measure distinctly hostile to silver. When Mr. Darling a month ago referred to the fears which possessed holders of metal that the Silver Bill of 1890 would be repealed he pointed out a danger which is quite within the range of possibility. Without meeting disaster half-way it may be pointed out that a measure of this kind would place thirty million ounces of silver a year upon the market which are now passed into the United States Treasury.

This is a contingency which those who believe that the finances and the export and import trade of India may with advantage be left dependent upon the whims and intrigues of Washington politicians, may be fairly invited to take into account. The effect upon our interests in India of a repeal of the Bill of 1890 would be a matter of alarm rather than of deliberate calculation, but after what happened last week it would be foolish not to reckon it amongst the possibilities of the situation. Meantime its present evils are serious enough. Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who looks around him with a complacency more befitting the despised doctrinaire than the "practical man of business," tells us that the loss is temporary and falls only on individuals, and that actually it is very small. It is not easy to indicate with precision what the loss is. We know what the Government of India loses by having to pay charges in an appreciated currency out of resources that come to it in a currency that is becoming disastrously depressed. We know what the European community in India loses, and no one has shown that the rest of the population has gained any compensating benefit. But leaving aside considerations of this kind, we should like to ask Sir Frank Forbes Adam, who has been a careful student of political questions in his time, if it is a good thing that the currency of any country that has extensive trading relations with the rest of the world should be wanting in the primary quality of a currency, that is to say in stability. The rupee, as a standard of value, should be as invariable as the yard as a standard of measurement, or the pound avoirdupois as a standard of weight. That is a currency theory, stated in the terms of Indian trades which should be put in the forefront of any discussion of this question, for every departure from it in practice entails uncertainty and risk, and possibly actual loss. The fluctuations of trade of course have to be taken into account; on that point we cannot do better than quote Mr. Darling's plain exposition of a familiar economic process. "Where the standard of value in two countries is the same," he says, "the bullion points on either side limit the range within which exchange fluctuations occur, for when the rate of exchange reaches that level, when it becomes more profitable to remit bullion, the metal of course will be remitted and bills of exchange neglected." Any such adjustment as this, however, is impossible when two standards of value are brought into play, one of them in a metal which, though conventionally termed "precious," is undergoing rapid debasement. So far from that being a condition of things to be looked upon with admiration as the highest exemplification of the method of leaving economic problems to work themselves out in their own way, there is a barbaric lawlessness in it from which barter itself is free, and which daily reminds us that there is one important department in the trade between nations which economic science has not enlightened, and which no scientific law has been permitted to control.

Public opinion at home is not to be enlightened on this subject by returned Anglo-Indians who for some unfathomable reason are able to survey the situation and to declare, with Dr. Pangloss, that everything is for the best in the best of all possible worlds. Nor can the pretence be tolerated that to leave things alone, even if they go to ruin, is only to carry out the dictates of an orthodox political economy. The professors of the old economy must tremble in their graves when men, in their names, defend a system one of whose alleged merits is that it acts as a bonus on exports. India needs no bonus on her exports, especially if, as there is grave reason to believe, there are parts of the country in which the export trade has sent up prices to a level at which the poorer classes can buy food-grains only with difficulty. The "bonus" argument is a dangerous one to use in England; it carries as poor recommendation with it in India. The remedy that is asked for is not an empirical one. All that is asked for is a return, through the action of Governments, to the stability which, through the action of Governments, was maintained for seventy years previous to 1873. No one but Sir Frank Forbes Adam has thought of asking Government to fix freights and prices. These are subject to supply and demand, as the monometallists used to tell us the ratio between gold and silver was; but no monometallist monomaniac would now ask us to accept the latter long-exploded belief. Sir Frank Adam's alternative to any attempt to bring back stability to silver is for the Government of India to "borrow money, extend remunerative public works, and not be alarmed as to the payment of the interest, but look to a sufficient increase in the revenues from the encouragement given to trade." We gather from his rebukes to Indian Finance Ministers for "looking too narrowly at the interest on the gold debt only" that Sir Frank Adam means that they should borrow more freely in England. But the remunerative public works that will be constructed out of money borrowed in sterling with the rupee at 1s. 3d. will not do much for the salvation of India. This is just the time when every sovereign borrowed in England brings with it illimitable liability, and a sterling loan would now and in the future—if the rupee is to continue on its downward course—be the most costly of operations. Railway extension—in which the late Chairman of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce used to be a warm believer—will in that case be paralysed unless and until the native capitalist has learnt that four per cent. railway investments are as good as mortgages and short loans yielding him eight per cent., and upwards. It is clear that the uncertainty and loss arising from the present state of the currency are daily growing more serious, and that it is important that commercial opinion in India should not be understood to be acquiescent in it as an inevitable and irremediable evil, still less as one which involves small loss.

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DETAILS of the murder of his newly-married wife by the prisoner Williams or Deeming at Melbourne show it to have been one of the most diabolical description. The parties had been married scarcely three or four months when the outrage took place. Shortly after the marriage they embarked at Southampton on the North German Lloyd's steamer Kaiser Wilhelm. The ceremony took place as St. Helens, four or five miles distant from Rainhill, where, as it has since been discovered, he had murdered his first wife and her children. She seemed well supplied with money and valuables, and it is assumed was the daughter of a well-to-do widow carrying on business as a stationer in St. Helens. On their arrival in Melbourne they stayed for a short time at a boarding establishment where, according to the servants, Williams treated his wife, a slight, comely young woman, with marked unkindness. They removed to a house he rented in the suburb of Windsor and furnished it, giving out that he was an engineer and an engineer's tool-maker, and was about to start business in Carlton. None of the neighbours seemed to know anything of the couple, except that they were smartly dressed and were seen to go out together in the evening. After nine or ten days the furniture was advertised to be sold by auction, and then the two had disappeared. Upwards of two months elapsed before the body was found. The poor woman's skull had been fractured by blows from some heavy instrument, and her throat cut. She was only covered with the lightest of clothing, and it is believed she had been drugged before the murder. Her body had then been doubled up and buried under the hearthstone, in a cavity two feet six inches long by eighteen inches wide and deep, fresh cement having been poured over her and the stone re-laid above. All letters and papers belonging to the two had been carefully burnt by the man who, however, had overlooked a scrap bearing their names, and an address in South Lancashire, which led, as the telegrams have since told us, to the arrest of the man, and the discovery of his connection with other similar murders.

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THE Bombay Government have at length determined to amend the Salt Act in a particular in which amendment was certainly necessary. It will be remembered that at the end of 1890 the District Magistrate of Kanara referred to the High Court a decision by a second-class magistrate in that district in the cases of two women who had been fined for "manufacturing" salt. In the one case the woman had simply dried upon the fire some salt in which her child had mischievously put water; in the other the woman had washed some dirty salt which she had bought in the bazaar, and had then put it on the fire to evaporate. The High Court held that technically the acts of these poor women amounted to "manufacture" within the meaning of the Act, and notwithstanding that there was no reason to believe that the salt had not paid duty before it came into the women's possession, they sustained the convictions, reducing the penalty, however, to a nominal one. At the same time the Bench—Mr. Justice Birdwood and Mr. Justice Parsons—did not conceal their consciousness of the purely technical nature of the decision, and Mr. Justice Birdwood inserted in the judgment words which made the amendment of the Act in the direction now proposed virtually certain. The Act, Mr. Justice Birdwood said, contained a new definition of the word manufacture, which would apparently convert into crimes some perfectly innocent practices connected with the use of salt for domestic purposes. It is now sought, by inserting in the Act a three-line proviso "that no license shall be necessary for any process of manufacture of salt on which duty has been paid," to guard against any recurrence of cases like those of these Kanarese women. The cases excited a good deal of attention at the time, and it was recognized that the High Court had indicated a provision in the Act which might become an instrument of vexation and oppression. A good deal of satisfaction will be felt at the course Government have taken in the matter.

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HAD Walt Whitman lived another couple of months he would have attained the age of seventy-three years, having been born on May 31, 1891. For the last thirty years he had been physically an invalid, his untiring zeal for the relief of his suffering fellow-country men during the war having induced paralysis from which he had suffered ever since. Of Anglo-Dutch descent he was born at Long Island, New York, when it was not as now a popular holiday resort peopled from one end to the other, but almost uninhabited. He made his first essay as a poet in 1856 when he published his "Leaves of Grass," which Emerson proclaimed "an extraordinary piece of wit and wisdom." When the war broke out Whitman like Garrison and Whittier refused to join either the Federals or the Confederates. Condemned by many of his countrymen that he did not take up arms in the defence of the North his excuse was to be found in his Quaker training. But he served as useful and as chivalrous a part as his compatriots by joining the hospital staff at Washington and ministering to the wants of the wounded and dying soldiers. Whitman's head was declared by his friends, to be a grand study for the painter or sculptor. The large ample brow, the firm, prominent nose, the eyes expressive of love and good-will, the crown of white hair, and the long white beard, the noble poise of the head firmly set upon the broad shoulders—scarcely any modern man has displayed a grander bust. He was the poet of nature, of domestic life, of death, of industry, and progress.

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At the Victoria Terminus, to-morrow, on the occasion of the Viceroy's arrival, carriages will set down at the north porch in the west side of the building, and will be parked in Hornby Road taking up at the same porch at which they set down. No carriages will be allowed along Hornby or Cruickshank Roads, and a notice in another column to which the signature of the Commissioner of Police is appended suggests the routes which should be taken.

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MR. VAN TASSEL'S balloon trip across India is almost certain to be undertaken this week, as everything is now in readiness. I understand, writes a correspondent, that the Professor's main object in undertaking this journey is to beat all previous records, so that he may appear at the forthcoming Chicago Exhibition as the champion æronaut of the world. India is the only country where such an experiment could be made, and with the Professor's great experience in ballooning nothing is likely to be lacking to make it a success.

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DURING this week nearly all the Government of India Offices will be on the move to Simla. On Friday the Legislative Council held its last meeting for this Session in Calcutta, and on Saturday the last cold weather number of the *Gazette of India* made its appearance.

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THE Madras Railway traffic receipts for the week ending 19th March were, for passengers, &c., Rs. 65,980; and for goods, &c., Rs. 94,983, making altogther Rs. 1,60,963, or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 191-10-1. During the corresponding week in 1891 the receipts were Rs. 1,84,002-6-3 or an average receipt per mile of Rs. 219 0-10.

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A CORRESPONDENT writes to *Modern Society*: "In your last issue you speak of the Earl of Dysart. The story of the origin of that title is but very little known, and may perhaps interest your readers. The first Earl of Dysart and Baron Huntingtower was Will Murray, son of the parish priest of Dysart, who held the post of whipping boy to Charles I., an office which doomed him to undergo all the corporal punishment which the Prince deserved. Murray rose to be page, gentleman of the bedchamber, and the trusted confidant of his Royal master, whose secrets he was generally believed to have betrayed to his enemies. Charles, who was not aware of his real character, created him Earl of Dysart and Baron Huntingtower. He left no sons, and his elder daughter, who inherited his titles and estates, married Sir Lionel Tollemache, the representative of an ancient and wealthy Suffolk family, to whom she bore a large family of sons and daughters."

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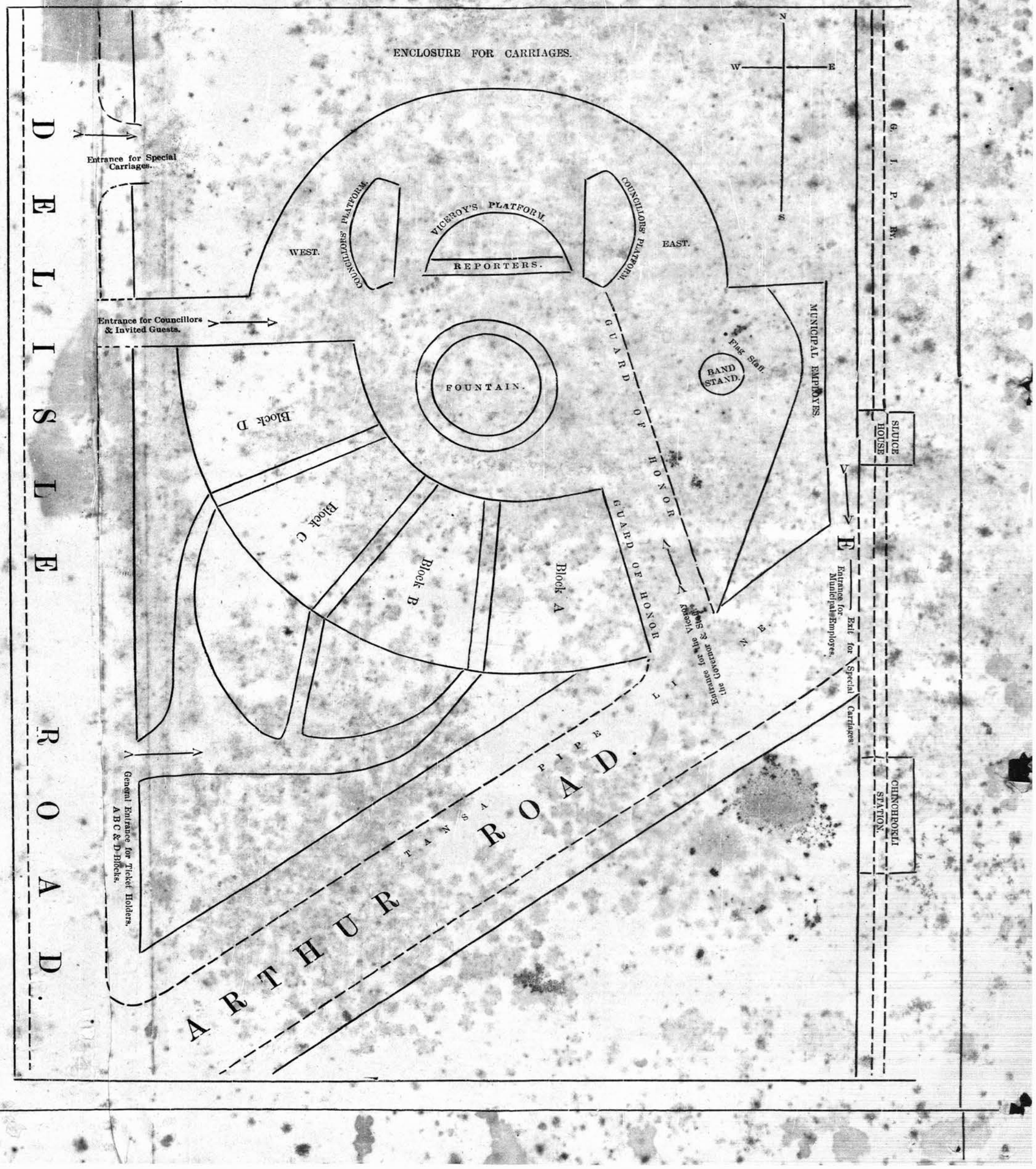
AN interesting series of original sketches entitled "Silhouettes Princieres" is appearing in the Parisian *Figaro*. All the sketches are said to be written by contributors who are actually acquainted with the home life of the Royalties about whom they write, and none of the articles has been published before. The Queen of Italy is described as tall, fair-haired, rather inclined to be stout, and still a very pretty woman. On the day of her marriage, when recei

PLAN SHOWING THE ARRANGEMENTS FOR THE OPENING CEREMONY OF THE TANSA WATER WORKS ON THE 31st MARCH.



# TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

## THE INDIA COUNCILS BILL.

### MR. GLADSTONE ON THE ELECTIVE PRINCIPLE.

LONDON, MARCH 29.

In the House of Commons, last night, Mr. Curzon, Under-Secretary of State for India, moved the second reading of the India Councils Bill.

Mr. Schwann then moved an amendment to the Bill, demanding the elective principle, and in the debate which followed,

Mr. Gladstone said he deprecated binding the Government of India by a positive expression of opinion based upon incomplete information. It was necessary, he said, to avoid the danger of being subservient to the interests of any particular classes or cliques in India, and whatever support the Government intended to give to the elective principle must be genuine support. He believed that both sides of the House were animated by the same objects.

The Bill was then read a second time without the House dividing.

LATER.

Mr. Schwann withdrew his amendment to the India Councils Bill before the second reading took place.

The *Times* of to-day is gratified at the passage of the Bill, and considers the elective principle for India is premature. The Government in India, the article adds, must remain an enlightened despotism, subject to the influence of English and Indian opinion.

Mr. J. M. Maclean has given notice that he will move in Committee an amendment to the India Councils Bill, that the Viceroy shall not adopt the elective principle without the consent of Parliament.

## CRICKET IN AUSTRALIA.

The English cricket team has won the final match against United Australia by one innings and two hundred and thirty runs.

## THE FRENCH DYNAMITE BILL.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

The Chamber of Deputies have passed without any debate the Bill making dynamite outrages punishable by death.

## THE STATE OF PARIS.

PARIS, MARCH 29.

The Magistracy and the Chiefs of the Police here are receiving threatening letters daily, and their residences are guarded night and day.

## THE BEHRING SEA QUESTION.

WASHINGTON, MARCH 28.

President Harrison is satisfied with Lord Salisbury's reply regarding the renewal of the *modus vivendi*.

## THE RAMPUR MURDERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, MARCH 29.

At the Rampur State murder trial, which has been going on for some time, highly important evidence was given yesterday. The prosecution applied for the pardon of Ghazzan and Bhonda, two accomplices, on the ground that their evidence was necessary as the remaining evidence was merely corroborative, except in the case of two of the accused, against whom there was direct testimony.

Ghazzan, formerly a Resident of the Peshawar District, then deposed that he was offered a bribe twice to murder the General. The first offer was made by Abdulla Khan and the second by Mustafa Khan. He was one of the conspirators, and fired upon the deceased as he drove past. Hafiz Mubarak Ali Khan came when the syce shouted that the General was murdered. Mubarak Ali said that he recognised the culprits. He was then assaulted and killed. Witness passed by Gandanala, and went home, but was arrested next day. He got tired of his life in custody and confessed to Major Vincent in the presence of Mr. Hoskins.

Bhonda, examined, stated that he was one of the party, and generally corroborated Ghazzan.

## LORD ROBERTS' RETURN FROM NEPAL.

H. E. the Commander-in-Chief on his return from Nepal passed through Allahabad by special train on Monday, *en route* to Rawalpindi.

## REDUCTION IN RELIEF WORK WAGES.

Under instructions from the Government of India wages paid on relief works in Burma will from the 1st proximo be reduced to subsistence allowance. It is understood locally that this change has been made in face of strongest opposition from the provincial Government.

## VICTORY OF THE AMIR'S TROOPS.

News has been received that the Amir's troops, under the command of GholamHyder, have captured Asmar. They are, therefore, in a position to coerce the Kafirs from the eastward if Abdur Rahman still holds to his extraordinary idea of opening a road through Kafiristan to Badakshan.

## HYDERABAD NEWS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD, MARCH 29.

The Nawab Vicar-ul-Umrah left for Bombay yesterday.

The members of the Chanderghaut Gymkhana had a very successful meeting last Thursday, the principal events being tent-pegging, a Lloyd-Lindsay competition, and a jutka race.

Colonel Harris and the officers of the Suffolk Regiment gave an "at home" last evening, at their mess-house.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

### STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Cameron arrived here day before yesterday evening.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Stuart arrived here this morning.

LIVERPOOL, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macgregor left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the morning of the 27th instant.

SUEZ, MARCH 28.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macarthur left here for Colombo, Madras, and Calcutta on the evening of the 27th instant.

The City Line steamer City of Dublin arrived here from Bombay this evening.

NAPLES, MARCH 28.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Manora left here this evening.

COLOMBO, MARCH 29.

The mail steamers Parramatta from Suez and Rome from Australia arrived.

# SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

[BY AN OLD FOGEY.]

LONDON, MARCH 10.

MANY columns might be written on such an interesting subject as that of gentlemen riders. I have much to say upon the matter and the greater portion of this, and probably one or two other articles, will be devoted to the topic. The present generation has probably watched no more accomplished amateur in the saddle than the gentleman who now holds the important post of official starter to the Jockey Club—an honourable distinction conferred upon Mr. Arthur Coventry on the resignation of Lord Marcus Beresford. For many years Mr. Coventry was in great demand—in such request that any animal he consented to ride was always favourably regarded by those people who bet, firstly, because it was taken as read that if the horse were clever enough to win he would be allowed to do so, and secondly, because Mr. Coventry was as efficient in the pigskin as the best of our professional jockeys.

Mr. Arthur Coventry was the son of the Hon. Henry Amelius Coventry, son of the second Earl of Coventry, and he was born in 1852—I believe at Melton Mowbray. At least I have, as the Scotch divine once said, been "credibly informed of that fact." He was born and reared in an atmosphere of sport. The talk he would listen to as a boy at the family table would be about the glorious runs the Quorn had enjoyed the previous day towards Billesdon, Coplow, Whissendine, or some other famous gallop over the cream of the Leicestershire pastures. Then I can well imagine his delight was in the stables surveying the hunting stud, looking at the brown and shiny saddles, the bright stirrups, even the champagne flask, and the "pink" coat which used to be so much more popular than it is now. It may almost be said that he was accustomed to ride from babyhood, although I don't suppose that that accounts for the soubriquet of "The Baby," which has been applied to him. In his teens he was amongst the keenest of the gay throng who chased the red rascal for the sake of his "brush," and even now if Mr. Coventry has a day to spare with the Quorn he loses no time in hieing him to the porkpie and foxhunting capital, although the good folk who love a Melton pie hope sincerely that there is no intimate relationship between the two.

Family instincts and associations mould men. It is the old question of environment to which I may allude in reference to the Cannons, the Chaloners, the Osbornes, and others. His eldest brother, the late Captain Henry Coventry—well-known as "Bee"—was constantly winning races, and Arthur Coventry was only 13, when, after a masterful exhibition, he secured the Grand National Steeplechase on Mr. "Cherry" Angell's Alcibiades, after resisting Captain Tempest on the Hall Court. "Bee" encouraged "The Baby" in every way possible, taught him and gave him advice. He took to riding and has made a great name. Arthur Coventry resembled Archer in that both were tall and thin. Young Coventry was blessed with natural gifts for a jockey. He was patient and plucky; was a fine judge of speed and of the strategic moment when the one great effort should be made; and his "hands" were perfect. He rode with his head and has always displayed consummate judgment.

About 1875 Mr. Arthur Coventry rode his first winner on the flat at Sandown Park and the workmanlike rush at the finish with which he secured the victory was much admired. He made rapid headway, and in 1879 he rode Mr. H. F. C. Vyner's Bellringer for the Grand National Hunt Steeplechase at Derby. It has been said that he did not shine as a steeplechase rider; that there was an indefinable "something" which militated against him between the flags. In the particular race to which I am referring the course as the Duke of Beaufort has said was extremely severe, so much so that a protest against its severity was made by those interested in the struggle. Mr. Coventry on being asked his opinion, declared that it was an excellent course, which any alteration would tend to destroy. The result proved that it was suitable for him, as in a field of 16 Bellringer won easily and his jockey proved himself very smart. In 1879 he won about a third of his mounts, and excellent as this average is he beat it afterwards. Horses under his guidance seemed to show their best form—if not above it—and the oddest thing about it all was that he seldom, if ever, rode except in public on a racecourse. I mean that unlike the majority of past and present riders he was not in the habit of schooling horses and riding them in the gallops.

Shortly after the Bellringer victory Mr. Coventry steered a horse called Timour, which started at long odds, at Sandown Park. The horse won, but it was generally thought to be a great stroke of luck, but this theory was rudely shaken, if not demolished, a week after, when Timour again came in first over the Croydon course. No trouble was too great for the starter to the Jockey Club in those days. He was ready and willing to throw his leg over the horse of any friend. He won the Great Metropolitan Steeplechase at Croydon in 1881 on The Scot, a Blair Athol horse, and to do this he brought his bodily weight down to 10st. 5lb. in a very short time. Mr. Coventry worked hard, spending hours in the Turkish bath, and denying himself severely. Some few horses that were owned by Captain Coventry used to be trained by Tom Cannon, and this may have been the foundation, the origin of the firm friendship which sprung up and has existed between Mr. Coventry and Cannon. The latter was never more delighted than when he could secure the services of Mr. Coventry for a hunter, a chaser, or a racer with a heavy impost. Mr. Coventry is ever ready to admit that much of what he knows about riding has been taught him by the admirable Crichton of Danebury. Perhaps 1882 was one of the most successful seasons Mr. Coventry ever had, for under Grand National Rules he won over 40 races out of 89. It would be a long and dull catalogue to mention even the principal horses which have been piloted to victory by Mr. Coventry. He has, too, been fortunate in escaping from many serious accidents. He had a nasty fall on La Baronne when riding in a hurdle race at Kempton Park. The mare broke her neck and Mr. Coventry was carried in an unconscious state to the weighing room. Prior to this he had almost been persuaded to abandon what is called "illegitimate" sport. He did so very reluctantly, and before finally retiring from this branch of racing he rode Redpath at Tom Cannon's request in the Grand National. Cannon fancied the horse, but he finished no nearer than fourth.

On the flat there never has been the equal of Mr. Coventry among gentlemen riders. At Sandown Park and at Croxton Park, where there are nice stretches of flat turf to finish upon, I have often seen Mr. Coventry to the utmost advantage. As I said before, he seems instinctively to know the strategic moment when he should bustle. In horse races, as in mundane matters, there is a tide in the affairs of men which, taken at the flood, leads to victory. Having once made his race secure, Mr. Coventry never lost it again, as so many gentlemen are apt to do. You never see Mr. Coventry whip his horse, or do anything which is calculated to stop it, to check its pace, or cause it to curl up when he has the lead near home. Talking in this way reminds me of a tale Johnny Osborne tells of his youth, and the lesson he learned from Nat Flatman—one of the most gentlemanly jockeys ever seen on the turf. Osborne said: "I was a lad riding a horse named Black Doctor, and, like all the lads, I was in too great a hurry to get home—that's the general fault. I knew that I was on a good horse, and when we got to the distance I began to use my whip. Flatman was on a horse called Bee Hunter, just a neck behind me when I began to ride; but though mine shot a head further for the moment, Flatman came on steadily behind, and I only just got home, and glad I was to get there. After we had weighed, Flatman clapped me on the back and said, "Don't you be in such a hurry youngster. Never whip your horse when you are in front. I very nearly did you that time!" Aye, tenderness and consideration for horses with a thoughtful man in the saddle win many more races than whip and spur. Like his master, Tom Cannon, Mr. Coventry is not a great believer in these punishing weapons. Fred Archer once said that no jockey could give Mr. Coventry a half-stone allowance (for such the gentleman can claim) over a mile, and I believe him. Until a year or two ago, it was quite a treat to see the way in which Mr. Coventry was sought after—let us say for such a meeting as at Croxton Park, where there is an old club. The gentlemen—the real "sports"—assemble there to race for honour, and there is Mr. Coventry in general request. He can master almost any horse, and in the words of Milton—or some other post—

"A more able sportsman ne'er buckled on spur,
To rule a rash horse, or to make a screw stir."

The Stewards of the Jockey Club probably never made a better appointment, at least of late years, than when they selected Mr. Coventry for their starter. He understands the business of a jockey, and with ample tact and little temper he discharges his delicate duties with wonderful skill. He is a very modest man with a suave but still firm manner, and it is rarely that he reports a jockey, or that a jockey ventures to take any liberty with him. Let us hope he will be as successful in the coming season as he has hitherto been.

For the present, at any rate, Mr. Maunsell Richardson and Mr. Arthur Coventry may be taken as two of the most accomplished and honourable riders who ever bestrode a horse, while there are others who may be looked upon as types of skilful and dishonourable riders. There are many gentlemen "riders" whose only fault is that they cannot ride. I can recall a fine manly fellow—and a peer to boot—who can hunt a fox or play polo as well as anyone. He is never happy out of the saddle, and yet he has no notion of riding a race. I never saw him win one. His idea always seems to be to lead the field at a great pace as soon as the starter's flag falls. I suppose he goes on the theory that if a horse has strength and speed to keep in front from the start to the finish he must win. The theory is incontrovertible, but the practice absurd. The finesse of racing seems never to have dawned upon him. It may be taken for granted that over the first mile of a hunters' flat race my noble friend will lead. Then his horse will fall back to the company of the others, and at the winning post he is nearer last than first. Other so called gentlemen riders that I have met with make every post a winning post, like butcher boys having a set-to on ponies. Others again seem to have no idea of putting their horses properly at the jumps. I wonder that they care to risk their own limbs and neck when they know they can't ride a little. Sometimes they blunder through the hurdles, and at other times when their horse clears the obstacle they themselves nearly lose their seats and occasionally the horse's neck alone saves them from a dangerous fall. Some days I have seen horses so stupidly put at hurdles that they have veered at the crucial moment and jumped the rails of the racecourse, probably injuring a few of the many people who always gather at the jumps, especially if there be any danger associated with the task.

These kinds of riders are all sufficiently exasperating, but I know of others who are more so. These are the gentlemen who can ride a little but have such a belief in their own abilities, such confidence in their own judgment, that they most foolishly throw many a race away. They take their jumps anyhow and come to grief. May be they go the wrong course, and often enough they skirt the wrong side of a flag. Worse than all this, however, is the confident horseman, the clever fellow, don't-cherknow, who allows himself to be shot on the post. I remember at one meeting seeing a certain gentleman on a very hot favourite. Within 150 yards of the post he was 200 or 300 yards in front of any other competitor. He almost drew the hunter he bestrode up and came lobbing along at a snail's pace—kind of walking in. A much less experienced gentleman jockey kept up his gallop, and when the former aroused by the shouts of the people saw the danger which threatened him he tried to set his horse going again, but he had not time to do it before he was overtaken and beaten by about a length. I never saw a man look so crestfallen. There were people who called him a rogue and others said he was a fool. Indeed, the herd who bet would have handled him roughly but for police and official protection. He was less rogue than fool. Folly not knavery lost that race, and I have seen many cases of this kind. You see there are "flats" even among people who go racing as it is phrased. The "flats" at any rate enable the "sharps" to live, and from my knowledge of the world it would appear that it is quite immaterial how many "sharps" there are, sufficient "flats" are provided to satisfy their maul.

Regular turf writers are at their wit's ends to know what to say concerning the Lincolnshire Handicap and the Grand National Steeplechase. The constitution of the fields for both races is at present purely a matter of speculation, and it is very doubtful whether any candidates for either event have been backed by people who may naturally be supposed to know most about them. A question concerning the turf which is looming large in the near future, is that of the birthday of thoroughbred horses. All racers have a birthday on January 1. It was decided by the Jockey Club in 1833 that in future horses should take their age from January 1 of the year in which they were foaled. Prior to that racehorses' ages dated from May Day, with the result that in days gone by some animals ran a two year old and won in the same year that they carried off the Derby. Not on account of this, but for more far-seeing reasons, there is a desire to alter the general birthday to March 1. If carried out the alteration will make many radical changes both in breeding and racing. My own idea is that any change should be heartily welcomed, which it is generally believed will tend to stamp out roaring, to improve the soundness of the breed, to curtail the length of time during which two-year-olds can be raced, and to lengthen courses generally. If the general birthday were changed to March 1 there would surely be no two-year-old racing until May, and from the "merrie month" until sad November is surely long enough. I think two-year-olds are now raced to death during their juvenility with the result that we have few horses which can stand training and are thoroughly sound as four-year-olds. Whenever General Owen Williams introduces the matter to the Jockey Club there is sure to be a very acrimonious dispute over the matter.

A. A. Zimmerman, the amateur cycling champion who came to England from America a few months ago, is training hard to lower the colours of our British cracks. He imagines he has no one to beat but F. J. Osmond, but I should not be surprised at Herbert Synyer again coming to the front. Last season he took to dwarf machines for the first time. Then he was very ill last summer, and was married. During the winter he has improved, and with a new machine, which he hopes will suit him better, I shall not be surprised if the ex-amateur champion come again. Last September, at Springfield, Mass., Zimmerman in one day covered a flying quarter in 29 4-5 secs., and half a mile in 1 min. 6 4-5 secs., and with these figures in front of him Zimmerman says he hopes to bring the mile record down to 2 mins. 10 sec., which is six seconds better than the record of Osmond, made at Herne Hill last July. And yet Zimmerman thinks Osmond speedier than himself, and says he will do 2 min. 8 secs. This is Yankee bluff.

The competition promoted by the Football Association for their cup is rapidly approaching completion, and it is worth noting that no northern team figures in the final tie at Kennington Oval, London, on March 19. Two years ago two northern teams fought out the issue, and except when Aston Villa and West Bromwich Albion met in the spring of 1887 a northern team has participated in every final since 1882, when the blackburn Rovers first reached the ultimate stage. This does not denote a decline in the north, but rather a levelling up of the Midland organisations. No southern eleven has taken part in the last scene of all which ends this exciting tourney, since the Lancashire lads—the now defunct Blackburn Olympic—overthrew the stalwart Etonians. Talking of purely local teams like the Olympic think the day is not far distant when we shall have our local teams again, and the Scotchmen's harvest will be over.

# IMPROVED LIGHTING OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES.

THE Bombay, Baroda, and Central India Railway Company will have the credit of being the first Company in India to introduce improved lighting in railway carriages by gas; for yesterday a party of gentlemen visited Parel to witness the opening of new gas-works, which have been erected and fitted up for the lighting of carriages, and rode to Bandora and back in a special train fitted up with the new gas lamps, which proved highly successful and an immense improvement on the ordinary oil-lamps which have hitherto been in use. Amongst the company were Colonel Firebrace, R. E., Lieut.-Col. Bissett, R. E., Major Selby, Messrs. H. J. B. Hargrave, Engineer-in-Chief, B. B. and C. I. Railway, E. B Carroll, Loco. Superintendent, J. R. Duxbury, Traffic Manager, H. M. Stewart, Assistant Secretary to the Agent, C. A. R. Crommelin, Traffic Manager, J. R. Duxbury, General Traffic Manager, C. Tudball, District Traffic Superintendent, Grant Road, J. Franklin, Telegraphic Superintendent, Surat, W. H. Wolff. Resident Engineer, F. E. Cochrane, J. Nikes, Grattan Geary, G. E. Kane, M. M. Lindsley, H. H. Jones, F. Hanson, F. T. Rickards, E. S. Luard, W. B. Johnson, Burr, Murdoch, Stewart Kershaw, Representative of Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Mr. Arundell, and Khan Bahadur Nowrojee Pestonjee and others.

Hitherto Indian railway carriages have only been lit with oil-lamps, but it seems that so far back as 1889 Mr. E. C. Carroll, advocated at the Lucknow conference the lighting of railway carriages by gas. About that time Mr. W. B. Rickman of Pintsch's Patent Lighting Company, Limited, whose head offices are at 32, Clerkenwell Road, London, came out to India, and met Mr. Carroll and Colonel Bisset of the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company, and after a consultation about railway carriage lighting, Mr. Rickman offered to give the Company a six-months' trial of the oil-gas railway carriage lighting. This was agreed to, and Pintsch's Company fitted up at their own expense at Parel, all the necessary appliances for the manufacturing of the oil-gas, feeling confident that the trial would prove successful, and that the B. B. & C. I. Railway Company will find it so. The works are situated at the Parel Snops of the Railway Company. The gas is made from crude shale oil, imported from Scotland, and manufactured by the process known as destructive distillation. The retorts necessary for the manufacture are double, the bottom one being heated by fire, and the top by the waste heat. The oil is introduced into the top retort where it is evaporated, and then it travels into the bottom retort which is the hottest, and there the evaporation is completed, the vapour being heated, thus causing a saving of fuel. It next goes into the hydraulic mains, and then into the purifying chamber which consists of two surface condensers. The gas thence goes into a washer, where it passes through the water and becomes further purified in a mixture of lime and sawdust. Next it passes into the meter where it is measured and thence into the gasometer. A small six horse compound steam pump forces the gas and next it goes into two solid welded holders, 20 feet by 4 feet, which are when full at a pressure of ten atmospheres holds 5,000 cubic feet of gas. From these holders India rubber hose are laid to carry the gas to the carriages, each of which is supplied with gas to last 24 hours, they may last longer, but that time is guaranteed. Of course it cannot be expected that the Company could have gas-works of this description, now at Parel, fitted up all over the line, but that is not necessary, for the gas can be manufactured at Parel, and conveyed in large gas-holders, which to all appearance resemble boilers. These can be filled, mounted on waggons, and conveyed to all parts of India, to supply trains or even houses. Thus it may be said Pintsch's Company can supply travelling gas-works, all over the country.

But to return to the lighting of railway carriages, a reservoir is fixed to the under frame, and a cock is fixed on either side, so that the gas can be filled into the holder on whichever side is most convenient. First-class carriages are fitted with lamps with double burners giving a light of about ten candle power, and second and third carriages a single burner of about eight candle power.

When Parel was reached yesterday, about half-past five, the guests were shown over the works, and after refreshment, a special train conveyed them to Bandora to try the light, the carriages being all lit up well with the new gas. The train was pulled by one of Lindsley's patent compound engines, which are famous for their starting gear, invented by Mr. M. M. Lindsley, chief draughtsman of the Company, and which have proved a great success on the B. B. and C. I. Line. The gas shone bright and steady throughout the journey, and returning some of the lamps were removed, ordinary oil lamps being substituted to show the difference. The contrast was very marked, the old light being so very dim, when compared with the bright new gas lamp of Pintsch's. As has been stated Pintsch's Company are giving the B. B. & C. I. Railway a trial of the oil-gas lamp for six months, and henceforth the mail trains between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be lit with the new lamps. There is little doubt that the trial will result in success. The Pintsch Company have already supplied Australian Railway Companies with the light. On the rivers Thames and Clyde floating beacons are lit with this new oil-gas; so is the Suez Canal; and parts of the Australian coast. Only recently the Northern Light Commissioners sanctioned the sum of £8,000 sterling to light up the Forth and West of Scotland with beacons by means of the Pintsch oil-gas light, and now the G. I. P. Railway are following the footsteps of the B. B. and C. I. Railway. One further proof of the excellence of Pintsch's light may be cited from a report which appeared recently in the *Journal of Gas Lighting*. The Right Hon. John Young, Chairman of the Northern Counties (Ireland) Railway, at the half-yearly meeting of the shareholders, on the 12th ult., referred in his speech to the change which was being wrought in the system of lighting their passenger carriages. It was, he said, a change from oil to gas; and gas had been chosen, after careful consideration and inquiry, as being the best illuminant at present known for this particular purpose. Again, at the recent half-yearly meeting of the Great Northern Railway Company, the Chairman (Lord Colville of Culross) said they were abolishing oil-lamps as fast as they could, and substituting oil-gas at a cost, which might appear extravagant, of £100,000. They had had to build gas-works in London, Doncaster, and Leeds, and to alter the fittings. But it would be an economy in the end as they would get rid of all that lamp-cleaning and so on, which not only cost a good deal of money, but occupied a vast amount of time. The directors had not taken this course without having well considered it. Electricity had been recommended; and they had tried it, but they had not much faith in it for railway purposes. It was, no doubt, a very good light if it could be trusted. But in oil-gas they had full confidence; and, though it cost a great deal of money to supply, he was sure that in the end it would be beneficial and economical to the Company.

# ARRIVAL OF H. E. THE VICEROY.

THEIR Excellencies the Viceroy and Marchioness of Lansdowne will arrive at Victoria Terminus this evening, at half-past five o'clock, and as will be seen from an advertisement all carriages should set down at the north porch on west side of the building and passing on be parked along Hornby Road. Colonel Wilson, Commissioner of Police, also intimates that at about 5-40 p.m., there will be a great crush of carriages from the Victoria Terminus towards the Fort—the Post Office and the P. & O. Offices. Those of the public proceeding to the Fort at that hour by the Queen's Road and those leaving the Fort to go north by the Esplanade or Hornby Roads are advised to take some other route. No carriages will be allowed down Hornby or Cruikshank Roads South after 5 p.m.

# A PUBLIC HOLIDAY.

THE following notification was issued yesterday:—

No. 1,032.—In honour of the occasion of the opening of the Tansa Water-Works by His Excellency the Viceroy, his Excellency the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that Public Offices in the Fort and Island of Bombay shall be closed on Thursday, the 31st instant, at 2 p. m.

# OPENING OF TANSA WATER WORKS.

WITH to-day's issue we publish a plan showing exactly the disposition of the grand stand, and the various platforms, as well as the different entrances to the enclosure. Ticket-holders are requested to be in their places at 5-15 p.m., a quarter of an hour before the expected arrival of H. E. the Viceroy, the Marchioness of Lansdowne, and H. E. the Governor. The railway will be the best mode of getting to the spot, for it has been calculated that owing to the narrowness of the road, if the majority of the ticket-holders choose to come by gharry—even granting that there is a vacant piece of ground north of to that on which the ceremony will take place, marked in the plan, where the carriages of leading personages will be "parked,"—the string of vehicles will reach to about Bandora, so an idea may be formed of the difficulty that will be experienced, and time that would be spent in getting away again.

The Viceroy's platform is at the centre of the base of the triangle or north side of the ground, and the spectators' galleries are in a semi-circle in front. This gallery, or grand stand, is an earthwork of twelve tiers capable of holding over two thousand people. It was thought better and safer to build this stand of earth than of wood, as it had to support such a large concourse of spectators. The galleries are divided into blocks, A, B, C, and D, each block, which is separated by a passage by which the seats may be gained, being capable of accommodating 500 people. As has been already stated, the galleries are ranged in twelve tiers, one above the other, two rows of chairs on each tier. The six front tiers will be reserved for specially invited guest, such as members of the Legislative Council, High Court Judges, Government officials and others, and will be roped off from the upper six tiers or second twelve rows of chairs, which will accommodate as many of the applicants for tickets as possible.

The main doorways by which the ticket-holders will enter the enclosure are on De Lisle Road, immediately past the junction of that and Arthur Road, where the latter leads down to the railway station. Those occupying seats in the back portion of the galleries will enter by four different doorways marked on the right hand lower corner of the plan which will lead to the various blocks, and as the tickets are coloured pink, yellow, blue, and white for blocks A, B, C, and D, respectively, so will each passage to the galleries be barricaded off by ropes corresponding in colour with the tickets. Another entrance a little further north will be provided for the specially invited guests, who are to be seated on the first six tiers of the galleries. That it will be seen, so far as the Municipal Corporation is concerned, nothing has been left undone in the planning of the arrangements for the ceremony, for the comfort of those to be admitted within the enclosure, and to render it simple, crowded as the thoroughfare may be, for everybody to find their seats quickly and without trouble. The spectators will overlook a large fountain set in a basin forty feet in diameter, and on the other side will be the Viceroy's platform.

On either side of the Viceroy's platform, two further platforms, decorated in similar manner, have been put up for the accommodation of the members of the Corporation, and to the extreme east of the enclosure, close to the special entrance by which the Viceroy's carriage will gain the ground, there is a circular bandstand for the Band of the King's Own Yorkshire Light Infantry.

## H. E. THE VICEROY'S VISIT.

THE following orders were issued yesterday:—

Guards of Honour.—District Order No. 1290 of 25th instant, para. II., is amended—"Swords are to be worn by all Officers attending the ceremony at Chinchpoogly at 5-15 p.m. on the 31st March, 1892."

Artillery Practice.—The Forts at Mahaluxmee will be manned by the Royal Artillery and Bombay Volunteer Artillery, under the Orders of the Officer Commanding Royal Artillery on Thursday next, the 31st instant, at 6-45 a.m., for Artillery practice before his Excellency the Viceroy. Dress: Khaki.

Review Parade.—The troops in Garrison and Volunteers will parade on Saturday next, the 2nd April, 1892, at 5-15 p.m., on the general parade ground, for inspection by his Excellency the Viceroy. Dress: Review Order (Summer clothing).

Formation.—In two lines, 100 paces between 1st and 2nd line.

First Line.—One Company, R. A., with guns in action.

1st Brigade.—R. A., 2 companies; Bombay Volunteer Artillery, 2 companies; 5th Bombay Light Infantry; and 2nd K. O. Yorkshire Light Infantry. Lieutenant-Colonel A. N. Peirse, R.A., Commanding; and Captain L. L. Steele, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General, Brigade-Major.

II.

2nd-Line.—1 Troop, Bombay Light Horse; 1 Squadron, 2nd Bombay Lancers; and 1 Troop, his Excellency's Body Guard.

2nd Brigade.—Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps; B. B. & C. I. Railway Volunteers; and Marine Battalion, Lieutenant-Colonel F. H. Forjett; 21st Bombay Infantry, Commanding; Major H. D. Rossetter, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General for Musketry, Brigade-Major.

Brigades will be drawn up at "Open Order" twelve paces interval between Battalions.

Officers of the Head-quarters Staff will meet his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief in the vicinity of Sir Richard Temple's Statue.

The order of march when his Excellency the Viceroy inspects the Troops will be as follows:—

III.

ORDER OF MARCH.

Dy. A. A. General, Bombay District.
A file of H. E. the Governor's Body Guard.
A. D. C.'s, H. E. the Commander-in-Chief.
A. D. C.'s, H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
A. D. C.'s, H. E. the Viceroy.
A. A. General, Head-quarters.
A. A. General, Bombay District.
A. A. General, R. A.
Adjutant-General.
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Quartermaster-General.
His Excellency the Viceroy.
General Officer Commanding Bombay District.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Viceroy.
Military Secretary to his Excellency the Governor.
Secretary to Government, Military Department.
General Officers not on duty.
Colonel on the Staff.

With the exception of the Adjutant-General, Quartermaster-General, Personal Staff of his Excellency the Viceroy, Personal Staff of his Excellency the Governor, Personal Staff of his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief, and Assistant Adjutant-General, Bombay District.

The whole of the staff after marching past will fall in on either side of the Bands, facing the Saluting Flag.

Procession of carriages from Victoria Terminus to Malabar Point:—

FIRST CARRIAGE.

His Excellency the Viceroy.
His Excellency the Governor of Bombay.
Captain Pakenham A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.
Captain Cox, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

SECOND CARRIAGE.

Her Excellency the Marchioness of Lansdowne, C.I.
Colonel Lord W. Beresford, V.C., C.I.E., Military Secretary to H. E. the Viceroy.
Captain Fowle, Acting Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

THIRD CARRIAGE.

Surgeon-Lieutenant-Colonel Fenn, Surgeon to H. E. the Viceroy.
Surgeon-Captain Martin, Surgeon to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.
Captain Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.
Captain Brazier-Creagh, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Viceroy.

FOURTH CARRIAGE.

Mr. Latimer.
Captain Nuttal, A.-D.-C. to H. E. the Governor of Bombay.

J. FOWLE, Captain,
Acting Military Secretary,
Government House, Malabar Point, March 30, 1892.

# THE MELBOURNE WIFE-MURDER.

THE Melbourne papers to hand by the Australian mail are full of details of the wife-murder case, which has led to such frightful revelations. Williams *alias* Deeming or Donia, who killed his wife and buried her under a hearthstone in Melbourne, it will be remembered, has confessed to killing a previous wife and her children in Rainhill, Liverpool, and burying them in a similar manner. He has also confessed to the last two Whitechapel murders, but it is believed that this is merely a ruse to secure his removal from Australia. The *Age* gives the following details of the Melbourne murder:—

On the 3rd inst. a report was made at the South Yarra police station to the effect that decomposing human remains had been found buried under a hearthstone in the front room of a house at 57, Andrews-street, Windsor. Constables were despatched to the place indicated to make inquiries and to unearth the remains. After about two hours' work with pick and shovel the constables removed the hearthstone. This done, they encountered in the course of their investigation a slate slab, which was cemented in. It was held in position by a compact mass of cement, and underneath lay portions of the body of an adult person whose sex they were at first unable to determine. When they had broken up the cement and detached some portion of it, they found that it concealed the corpse of a woman in an advanced stage of decomposition. The body lay at a depth of 18 inches, and had apparently been there for some considerable time. From the ravages which time and the rats were responsible for, it was difficult to ascertain the exact age; and the partially charred condition of the remains also prevented the constables from ascertaining what the personal appearance of the deceased had been. The body had been squeezed into a space about 18 inches wide by 2 feet 6 inches in length. The knees were forced up over the abdomen, the left hand rested under the shin, the right arm was crossed over the body, and in the skull, from which the skin and hair had completely disappeared, was a large aperture into which a man might with comparative ease thrust his three fingers. It was impossible to determine whether the deceased had met with further violence, but the position of the left hand would lead to the conjecture that if the throat was not actually severed some attempt had been made to cut it, and the hand had been placed there in the process of self-defence.

The body was that of a slight woman, presumably about 30 years of age. The deceased was of slight build, but well nourished. There were no articles of clothing beyond a chemise, the burnt remains of which only were observable. It was evident that the body had been placed in the hole and the liquid mortar poured upon it, as the imprint of the toes was clearly visible. The body as soon as it was extricated was removed to the morgue. The body was subsequently identified as that of Mrs. Williams, a newly married young woman, who with her husband had arrived in Melbourne on December 14 last. They were passengers from Southampton by the North German Lloyd's steamer Kaiser Wilhelm II. The passengers of the steamship had learned several facts in the way of ordinary conversation which should be of invaluable assistance in settling his identity, as well as that of his wife. For instance, he spoke with a slight Lancashire accent, and made no secret of his Lancashire origin, and his wife told a companion that she, too, came from the same county, and was the daughter of a widow who maintained herself by keeping a stationery shop at St. Helens, near Liverpool. Both appeared well-to-do and young—he 35 and she 27—were considered a newly married couple, though the statements of some of the passengers do not show that "Mr. Williams" was as affectionate and as attentive to his wife, as is usually the case under such conditions. It does not appear, however, that he was at all brutal in his conduct towards her, and the stories which have been circulated of an *affaire de cœur* between Williams and a lady on board carried on before his wife without any attempt at concealment are apparently merely the work of active and inconsiderate imaginations. Mrs. Williams was a favourite with her fellow passengers because of her quiet and well-bred demeanour, and her exhibition on more than one occasion of kindly consideration for the sick and readily rendered assistance to the afflicted. Her husband was not a favourite by any means. He was overbearing in manner and inquisitive and meddlesome in the affairs of others, and in consequence got himself heartily detested.

On landing they went to a boarding establishment and subsequently he took a house in Windsor. He did not say for what term he would take it, but he paid a week's rent in advance. The keys were handed over to him, and he apparently entered into possession. In conversation the man said he was an engineer's toolmaker, formerly carrying on business in Sydney, but owing to New South Wales being a free-trade colony, he had determined to remove to Melbourne, where he thought he would get a better price for the articles he produced. He complained with reference to the house that the walls were full of nail holes, but added that that was a defect which could be easily remedied, as he would mend them with cement, he being a practical man. Two or three evenings later he called at Mr. Stamford's shop in High-street, and it was then noticed that he carried what appeared to be a sugar bag, in which he said was a quantity of cement with which he purposed to repair the holes in the walls. During the time they were in the house a week the most nothing seems to have been ascertained by other neighbours as to the movements of this mysterious person beyond the fact that on one occasion he was seen to leave the house in the company of a lady. This was in the evening, and as the pair were rather smartly dressed it was presumed they were about to pay a visit to one of the Melbourne theatres.

Whatever the motive of Williams may have been in coming to Melbourne it seems certain that if the idea of the murder was not conceived before he left England, it was developed very shortly after landing in Melbourne because on the 17th of December, the second day of his arrival he went out and purchased the cement and other accessories, which he had designed to make use of. The goods ordered, from some reason or other, were not sent that day, and Williams returned the following morning, expostulated with the shopman, and betrayed great anxiety to have them delivered at Andrew-street at once. Indeed, he remained on the premises until the goods were collected, and accompanied them in the spring cart in which they were removed. That was on the 18th. On that day his luggage was to be conveyed to the house, and it might naturally be supposed that his wife would come up to superintend its partial disposal. It would therefore appear that he desired that the cement and the other goods should reach the dwelling, and be so ordered as to avert suspicion, before his victim actually arrived upon the scene. This he contrived to arrange in the nick of time.

It is the belief that the woman, probably at the suggestion of her husband, took a bath in the house, utilising an apartment in which blood stains were found as a dressing room. Taking advantage of her helpless condition, Williams rushed into the robing room from a neighbouring apartment armed with a sharp knife or a razor, probably with the latter—for with a razor the doctors believe the throat was cut—seized the woman, who is thought to have been standing on a large square of linoleum, which, it is evident, was in the room, and, putting his left hand upon her mouth and forcing the head back as he did so, slit

though not removed, the limbs having acquired the requisite disposition.

It was considered very doubtful whether the fracture in the skull was inflicted prior to death or whether it came there whilst the constables were using the pick. The doctors, however, after a careful examination became convinced that the woman's throat had been severed almost from ear to ear, and that death must have resulted from this terrible wound.

Scraps of papers and letters were picked up in the fire-places of the house after the murder. A piece of a letter written in a female hand, and signed "your affectionate mother," made reference to "John" and "Nelly" and "suffering"; and that with it were bits of recent issues of a Liverpool paper. Mr. and Mrs. Williams called each other "Nelly" and "Jack," and it may be taken for granted that the letter was from old Mrs. Williams to her daughter, probably upon the eve of her departure for Australia. It is a sad and a strange coincidence that all that remained of the letter after the terrible tragedy were the Christian names of the husband and wife, the word "suffering," and the signature. "Your affectionate mother." Small though this scrap of paper was it furnished a clue which even of itself might have led to the identity of the murderer and his victim being established without the aid of the circumstances which have crowded over one another to that end within the last three days. Accounts of the murder would probably have been published in the English papers because of its atrocity and its mystery, and the supposition that the principals were recent arrivals in the colony from Europe, and down at her quiet little stationery shop in St. Helen's the poor old mother might thus have learned the fearful fate which had befallen her daughter beyond the seas.

When the Australian mail left the police were still in search of the man who, according to our telegrams, was arrested a fortnight ago.

## RUPEE FEVER.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The commercial world is sick—almost unto death—of this silver malady. Doctors there are in plenty, but they can neither diagnose the disease, nor agree among themselves. The gold medicine-men are hopelessly, priggishly obstinate. The bi-metallists are more free from trammelling prejudice, but what use their talking of a "fixed ratio" when silver has got the jumps! It is time for common sense to have a look in. Now this is fact. There is a scramble for gold. There is not enough of the metal to go round. And what may I ask will be the result when Austria and other silver standard countries are driven to join in the scramble? The whole thing must collapse. You must cut your garments according to your cloth, even if it be, or rather all the more because it be, cloth of gold. That cloth is absolutely incommensurate with even the present demands. By and by the evil will become so gigantically unbearable that commerce will assert itself, and send all the medicinemen and "gold bugs" flying. And the remedy? Simple enough. The fetish gold must go. There is not enough of it for the developed requirements of modern currency; and the standard should be, and must be, in something else of which there is enough. There is the whole thing in a

Bombay, 29th March. NUTSHELL.

## MISS VALERIE VAN TASSELL.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am directed by Miss Valerie Van Tassell, the parachutist, to ask that as the death of Miss Jeanette Van Tassell at Dacca is liable to mislead her sister, (who is now parachuting in Germany) and relatives and friends in America, Australia, Burma, India, and other parts of the world, where she has made successful parachute descents, to believe that it is she who has been killed, to kindly give space for the statement that she is alive, in good health, and none the worse for the little scratch she received when making her parachute descent at Ahmedabad, on Sunday last.—Yours, &c.,

GEO. HUGHES,
Business Manager for Miss Valerie Van Tassell

## AN AMENDMENT OF THE SALT ACT.

THE following was issued as a *Government Gazette* last night:—

The following Bill, together with the Statement of Objects and Reasons accompanying it, is published in accordance with Rule 15 of the Rules for the conduct of Business at Meetings of the Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations:—

BILL NO. 2 OF 1892.

A Bill to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890.

Whereas it is expedient to amend the Bombay Salt Act, 1890, in manner hereinafter appearing; it is enacted as follows:—1. To section 11 of the said Act the following proviso shall be added, *viz.*:—

"Provided that no such license shall be necessary for any process of manufacture of salt on which duty has been paid."

STATEMENT OF OBJECTS AND REASONS.

It was held by the High Court of Bombay, in two cases which came before it in November 1890, that "where a person bought some dirty salt in the bazar, dissolved it in water, removed the dirt therefrom and obtained clean salt by evaporating off the water, the accused had manufactured salt within the definition of Section 3, clause (*g*), of Bombay Act II, of 1890" (Statement of Criminal Rulings for November 1890, No. 60), and was consequently liable to punishment under Section 47 (*a*), read in connection with Section 11 of that Act.

2. It appears to the Governor in Council that the provisions of Section 11 of the above Act (The Bombay Salt Act, 1890), which prohibit the manufacture of salt without a license, require limitation. The object of the Act being merely the protection of the revenue derived from salt, there is no object in subjecting to license any process of manufacture in respect of salt on which duty has been paid.

3. The purpose of this Bill is to restrict the provisions of Section 11 of the Salt Act of 1890 regarding manufacture, by adding thereto a proviso to save salt on which duty has been paid.

(Signed) C. B. PRITCHARD.

28th March, 1892.

By order of his Excellency the Right Honourable the Governor in Council,

C. H. A. HILL,
Secretary to the Council of the Governor of Bombay for making Laws and Regulations.

Bombay, 28th March, 1892.

## BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

Two gun detachments of this corps were present at the Mahalaxmi Fort yesterday morning, and manned the 10" R. M. L. guns, along with the R. A., who manned the 6" B. L. guns and the 12" 5 R. M. L. Gun, in preparation for the practice before H.E. the Viceroy. Shortly after 7 o'clock Captain Smith, R.A., accompanied by Captain Maurice, R.A., arrived in the Fort, when the detachments were marched off to their guns. After about an hour's drill the detachments were dismissed. Captain Wilson, and Lieutenants Barrow, Robertson and Penny were the Volunteer officers on parade. This morning the proficiency examination for the Corps will be held at the head-quarters, at Nesbit Road, at 4-30 p. m. the Corps will fall in on the Esplanade and man the 9" pounder gun to fire the salute for H. E. the Viceroy.

## FAMINE DISTRICTS.

A TELEGRAM from the Collector of Dharwar under Form 14 of the Famine Relief Code for the week ending 26th March states that in his District:—Jowari 32 lbs. per rupee, being the average of the affected area. On 4 Local Board Civil Agency works in Navalgund: attendance on Saturday 640; expenditure Rs. 479. On 4 Professional Agency Local Board works in Navalgund: attendance on Saturday 1,117; expenditure Rs. 679. No children. No poor-house or village relief. No rain. Cholera in one village of Navalgund and five villages of Gadag. Grain supply sufficient.

FIVE hundred men have been thrown out of employment by the flood at the Cumille mine, St. Etienne. Great excitement prevails in the town. The accident occurred through a body of water which had been encountered in the progress of the works bursting through the rocks. In the gallery where the inundation took place, forty miners were engaged, in the other galleries there were nearly 250 men. When the alarm was given there was a general rush, every man endeavouring to save himself, but thanks to a cross-cut in the workings the whole of the miners were able to reach an adjoining shaft, and they gained the surface with nothing worse than a wetting. Sixty-eight horses in the stables at the back of the mine were also saved several hours later, though the water was up to their necks when they were reached by the rescuing party.

## BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

### THE VOTE OF CENSURE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held on Monday afternoon, Mr. G. Cotton presiding. There were also present:—Messrs. Abdulla Dharamsi, Annandrao Narayen Vasudeo, Ardaseer Mody, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Bomanji Pestonjee Master, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Jeejeebhoy, B. Carroll, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee Cama, Dinshaw Framji Petit, Hormusji Pestonji, Damodar Tapidas, Dinshaw Edulji Wacha, Eknath Raghunath Khote, Elappa Balaraya Pandit, Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dossabhoy Cama, Grattan Geary, Reginald Gilbert, Goverdhandas Yoodhavdas Tejpal, Hormusji C. Coorlawalla, Kaikhushroo Nurrotumdas, Jagmohandas Vaudrawandas, Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Jamsedji Khareghat, Kanga, Jamsedjee Pallonjee Kapadia, the Hon'ble Mr. Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik, Messrs. Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, K. M. Shroff, Manekshah J. Talyarkhan, Colonel G. L. C. Merewether, Messrs. Mirza Hussein Khan, Mulji Bhowanidas Barbhaya, Nanoji Purshotam Suntook, Pherozeshah Merwanjee Mehta, Purshotamdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, H. M. Phipson, Rahimtulla Khairaz, Rustomjee Dhunjeebhoy Setlhna, Shivji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Varjiwandas, Vundrawandas Purshotamdas, Rao Saheb Vasudeo J. Kirtikar, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walshe, Rev. J. P. Watson, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

The Corporation resumed consideration of Dr. Blaney's motion proposing a vote of censure on the Standing Committee for the payment made by them of Rs. 1,20,000 in respect of a claim made by Messrs. Glover and Co., the Tansa Dam contractors, in connection with the construction of the foundations for the dam. They also considered in connection therewith the above motion, the amendment of Mr. E. B. Carroll, Chairman of the Standing Committee, who proposed that the resolution passed by the Committee on the subject of the claim be recorded.

Mr. Gilbert, in re-opening the discussion, said that at the termination of the year of their office they found two or three members of the Standing Committee singing their own requiem by joining in the funeral dirge of a vote of censure on themselves. (Hear, hear.) That was rather a peculiar position for them to take up, and although he did not impute any *mala fides* to either of those two members who had brought the matter before them, it was the duty of the Corporation to consider very fully the proposition, which was somewhat of a suspicious character. The evidence he had heard on the subject was the speech of Mr. Dharamsi and the joint memorandum of Messrs. Dharamsi and Javerilal, which he had read, and the speech of the Commissioner. After giving a summary of the evidence which the Corporation had before them on the subject, Mr. Gilbert submitted that the whole matter could be reduced to a small issue. Speaking about the claim, he said that it might be that if they went to a court of law the suit would have resulted in a loss to the Municipality. As was pointed out by the Commissioner, the cost of the litigation, which might in itself have been small in comparison with the claim, ought also to be taken into consideration and set in favour of the compromise. Irrespective of the cost, the waste of time and energy on the part of the Municipal employes to fight the case in a court of law would have been detrimental to the interests of the Corporation in a material degree. The Standing Committee considered the whole thing from a business point of view and arrived at the conclusion that it would be a fair and proper thing under the circumstances to effect a compromise. They appealed to the Municipal Commissioner and the Engineer, who both of them gave their advice from their own points of view, and the Committee acted accordingly. From the evidence before the Corporation, he (the speaker) was of opinion that no blame whatever could be attached to the Committee, and he had no hesitation to pronounce his verdict of "not guilty" against that body. He said he might be pardoned for reminding them of the nursery rhyme, with which they were all so very familiar, of Jack Horner. How that little Jack Horner having put in his thumb in the Christmas pie and pulled out a plum, said "what a good boy am I." Now the Corporation Jack Horners had put in their thumb and imagined they had pulled out a plum. (Laughter.) They might pat them on the back and say they were shrewd little boys but not good little boys, and they ought to be told not to put their thumb in the pie any more. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Javerilal said that they had heard the other side of the question as put forth by Mr. Carroll, Colonel Merewether, Dr. Cowasjee, and the Municipal Commissioner. He would first offer a few remarks on the points referred to in Mr. Carroll's speech. He was surprised to find that, though Mr. Carroll had given credit to Mr. Dharamsi for his staying power, he said that the impression left upon his mind was one of confusion. For himself he should say that his own impression and, we believed, that of the majority of the Corporation, was that Mr. Dharamsi made many points in the case he put forth so clearly and temperately. Mr. Carroll informed them the other day that in the contract Messrs. Glover and Co. were told that they would have to go to a certain depth only for the foundation, but it was afterwards found that it was necessary to go far beyond what had been expected either by the engineer of the work or the contractors. Mr. Javerilal wished to know in what part of the contract or specification they were told this. So far as he was aware, and he stated this on the authority of the counsel, that there was nothing in the representation by the Municipality which justified the contractors' contention that the contract rates were fixed on a basis of foundation not going below a certain level. As stated by Mr. Ollivant in his memorandum, the work of arriving at a good foundation suitable for a dam in trap foundation was notoriously a speculative one. It was on that account that no quantities were advisedly included in the contract, all tenderers had to trust to their own enquiries and experience. Supposing the contractors had met with proper foundation at a lower depth than that estimated, and had thereby made a profit, would they have surrendered any part of it to the Municipality. Mr. Carroll thought there was no use their discussing this matter as the money had been already paid. Mr. Javerilal thought the discussion was by no means futile. It was sure to be fruitful of lessons to the Standing Committee, the Municipal Commissioner and the Corporation. Referring to the remarks of the Commissioner, he did not think that except the sum of Rs. 15,640, the other sums of Rs. 33,750 and Rs. 25,000 were enforceable in a court of law. On this point the opinions of Mr. Ollivant, the Municipal solicitors and the counsel were at one. These other claims were matters purely of indulgence and as such should have been referred to the Corporation. The Commissioner took him and Mr. Dharamsi to task for not having insisted on the Standing Committee to make no payment to the contractors until the matter was referred to the Corporation. Mr. Javerilal's explanation was short and simple. The Commissioner informed the Standing Committee when payment of a lakh and a quarter was resolved upon that the amount was sanctioned in the revised estimates and that therefore the Standing Committee had statutory power to pay it without reference to the Corporation. He must say that he and his friend, Mr. Dharamsi, took the Commissioner at his word as they had little time to examine the statement for themselves and they both contented themselves by voting against the Resolution. It was only subsequently that they found only on looking into the revised estimates that a sum of a lakh and a half was *only formally entered* in the revised estimates. Surely, a mere formal entry required, even for decency's sake, a further reference to the Corporation before it was paid away, and because they relied on the word of the Commissioner, they were, the Commissioner said, to be censured. If so, what should be said of the Standing Committee whose members blindly followed the Commissioner's advice without looking into the papers themselves?

Mr. P. Mehta said that when Mr. Carroll commenced his defence of the Standing Committee he told the Corporation, not in so many words, that he felt like a criminal committed to the Assizes to be tried on a series of charges.

Mr. Carroll: Did I say anything like that, Mr. President?

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said, well, a series of charges were brought against Mr. Carroll and he was on his defence, and it looks as if Mr. Carroll meant to convey such an impression. But whether he really felt like that or not, he certainly did one thing which an accused person very often did at the Assizes when called upon to make a defence: he said he was the victim of a conspiracy.

Mr. Carroll: Not me, but the Standing Committee.

Mr. Mehta, proceeding, said, but Mr. Carroll appeared to be a little doubtful about it. He could assure him, however, that he was perfectly correct, for the debate that was then going on was the result of a conspiracy. There were conspiracies, and conspiracies, and the conspiracy of which Mr. Carroll, and those who voted with him, were the victims, was one for the purpose of strictly investigating a case of gross dereliction of duty on the part of the Standing Committee. He trusted he would always lend himself to conspiracies of that kind. It was right that the members should conspire for arriving at an understanding on matters of that kind, and he was prepared to say that the conspiracy of which Mr. Carroll was a victim undoubtedly did exist, and was a holy one, for the object he had mentioned. Mr. Carroll, he continued, had complained that Mr. Dharamsi had made a long speech but that the impression left on his mind was one of confusion. Well, he was surprised when he heard that from the mouth of the Chairman of the Standing Committee. After he, the speaker, had read Mr. Dharamsi's minute and listened to his speech the whole matter was perfectly clear. Mr. Carroll did not—he trusted he would not take it amiss—did not as yet understand the real point at issue in the case. What Mr. Carroll had put forward in justification of his action, and those who voted with him, was what in the papers of Mr. Ollivant, Mr. Acworth, the solicitors, and counsel had all agreed, gave no legal right to the contractors at all. If Mr. Carroll had read the memorandum of the Municipal Commissioner which the Standing Committee had annexed to their resolution, he would have seen that it was the unanimous opinion that the contractors had not a vestige of legal claim so far as his point was concerned. If Mr. Carroll was unable to see that, he was not surprised to find him say that the speech of Mr. Dharamsi had left his mind in confusion.

Mr. Carroll: Not my mind, but that of the Corporation.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said he was glad to hear Mr. Carroll say he understood the speech, and that he only told the Corporation that they did not understand it. He could assure him that so far as he was concerned he fully understood the statements of Mr. Dharamsi. He was rather sorry to hear one remark which fell from the Commissioner. Mr. Acworth very properly gave full credit to Mr. Dharamsi for the temperate manner in which he had stated his case in the minute, but he, the speaker, was surprised that the Commissioner should state that it was "a fiction" or perhaps the words used were "a novel." He forgot which.

The Commissioner: Both.

Mr. Mehta, resuming, said the only justification he could imagine that the Commissioner had for making use of such a phrase was that he was carried away by the desire of making a point, and the temptation to indulge in a bit of humour. It seemed to him that if Mr. Javerilal and Mr. Dharamsi were disposed to retort they might have said—he made the statement without any reflection on the Commissioner—that Mr. Acworth's speech was certainly, after a consideration of his minute which the Standing Committee annexed to their resolution, a novel and a fiction. If members were really bent upon looking into the matter they need not go into the various questions of what had taken place at a particular moment at the Standing Committee, the papers, the resolution of the Committee, and the memorandum of the Commissioner were sufficient. With regard to the charge that Mr. Carroll and one or two others had brought against Mr. Dharamsi that he had been unfair in bringing the matter up in the way he had done, he, the speaker, would say that Mr. Carroll had quite mistaken the facts. Mr. Carroll said, "you are poisoning the mind of the Corporation by Mr. Dharamsi's minute," but what were the facts? When Mr. Javerilal brought his motion what resolution did the Corporation pass? They did not criticise the action of the Standing Committee, but simply passed a resolution asking the Committee to submit such explanation as they might be in possession of. If the Standing Committee did not choose to add their own explanation to the resolution then it was their own fault. Mr. Carroll had thought right that the Standing Committee should only submit their explanation in a short resolution, but they had annexed, embodied, and adopted a long argumentative and elaborate minute of the Commissioner on the whole point. If the Standing Committee now said that they deliberately annexed it to their resolution, but that they did not adopt and approve of it, then it was an extraordinary way of doing business. It was, therefore, an unfair charge to bring against Mr. Dharamsi to say that he had led the Corporation into doing anything unfair. It was extraordinary that Mr. Carroll should have made such a charge when there was no foundation for it. Returning to his point, Mr. Mehta said it seemed there was no need for going further into the matter than the memorandum of the Commissioner, which was sufficient to form one opinion. That was, except the sum of Rs. 21,000, about which there could be no question, and which ought to be deducted from the Rs. 1,20,000, it was perfectly clear that the contractors had not an iota of a legal claim. With regard to the remainder it was legally untenable. What they had been told by gentlemen who defended the action of the Committee was that about Rs. 80,000 was recoverable by the contractor, and that with regard to a claim for Rs. 1,26,000 it was a doubtful claim, and that it was a good thing they had compromised for Rs. 36,000. If that statement had appeared on the Commissioner's memorandum, he would have been quite prepared to admit the force of what Dr. Cowasjee had said, and have passed a vote of thanks to those people who had voted for it. (Hear, hear.) But was it true? (Mr. Carroll, "Yes.") Well, then he would show on the document Mr. Carroll had sent up that he did not know what he was talking about. He did not make that statement in any disrespect. He would recall very shortly the history of the matter before counsel's opinion was taken. The Commissioner had stated very accurately in his memorandum that Mr. Ollivant had said that with regard to the claims put forward by Messrs. Glover & Co. as to the preparations of foundations, he entirely agreed with the solicitors, that if they had gone into a court of law, Messrs. Glover & Co. would not have succeeded in establishing the claim. What he was in doubt about was a very different thing, that the Corporation might have to bear some small law costs in respect of that part of the claim which was tenable. That was how the matter stood when Mr. Ollivant left. Now Mr. Carroll told them in a graphic manner that if they went lower down in making foundations and experienced great difficulty the contractors had a claim. That was the first stage. The second was when the contractors sent in a bogus claim for four lakhs. He did not want to say a word against Messrs. Glover, they were contractors carrying out a work, for which they want to get as much as possible. He was rather surprised that the Commissioner should refuse to produce the whole papers when there was only one which need have been withheld, because they would show that Messrs. Glover and Co. were perfectly justified in trying to recoup their losses in such a way as they had done. The four lakhs odd was a bogus claim for the purpose of recovering something. The Commissioner had drawn up a case and submitted it to counsel. The substance of that opinion had been very effectively given by the Commissioner in his memorandum. Counsel advised strongly in favour of the claim for Rs. 21,000, which Mr. Dharamsi had not disputed, with regard to the remainder, preparation of foundations, &c., the Commissioner had summarised counsel's reply in the words "a guarded negative." He congratulates the Commissioner on that phrase. Leaving those items alone, they found that in all the other cases counsel gave a decided negative. They would see that leaving out the item of Rs. 21,000, the answer of counsel was in the negative except in the items 1 and 2 amounting to Rs. 94,000, where he gave a guarded negative. He asked them to consider what that guarded negative meant—possibly there was no claim, but under certain circumstances there might be some chance. According then to the Commissioner's own memorandum about Rs. 70,000, deducting the Rs. 21,000, were recoverable, but at the utmost, there was only a guarded negative in its favour. What had the Standing Committee done? They had paid Rs. 1,20,000 for what? Rs. 21,000 of a legally recoverable claim, and one of Rs. 94,000 of a very doubtful character. Was that, he asked, a compromise? At the most, they should not have paid more than Rs. 1,16,000. After some further observations, Mr. Mehta went on to say that he was not inclined to favor Dr. Blaney's proposition. At one time he thought that something of the sort ought to be done, but eventually the Commissioner placed a bundle of papers on the table for their perusal and after going through them he had come to the opinion that it was a very complicated matter to deal with and difficult for ordinary members of the Corporation to understand. Mr. Dharamsi was a trained lawyer, and one of extremely clear mind, and with a power of putting his finger on the right point at once, and the wonder was he did it at the time. Mr. Kabrajee, as a keen man of business, and had instinctively come to the right conclusion, whilst the same might be said of Mr. Javerilal. He felt bound to admit that the members might have been puzzled. Mr. Carroll would pardon him for saying that, but if Mr. Carroll had got up in his place the other day and have said "here are the facts, they are complicated, and possibly we have been guilty of an error of judgment, but are you going to pass upon us a vote of censure?" then he would have given them the benefit of the doubt.

Colonel Wilson: Very kind of you.

Mr. Mehta, continuing, said he, however, would not go so far as to "gravely censure" the Commissioner, and taking that view of the matter he would move as an amendment.—"1. That the resolution of the Standing Committee be recorded. 2. That the Corporation find that the Standing Committee does not seem to have realised that the claim of Messrs. Glover and Co., in respect of which it sanctioned the payment of Rs. 1,20,000, was, with the exception of an item aggregating about Rs. 21,000, a claim not for extra work but for extra rates on a particular class of work, namely, dam formations, for which they had already received payments at rates specified in their contract. 3. That in the light of the information and materials before the Standing Committee, there was no reasonable ground for believing that the claims were sustainable in law, and that under any circumstances it is a misnomer to designate as a compromise the payment of Rs. 1,20,000 at the best, a barely possible alleged claim of Rs. 95,535 and a good claim of Rs. 21,000. 4. That the Standing Committee had no right to sanction any payment on moral grounds without reference to the Corporation. 5. That on a careful consideration of the matter, the Corporation wish to record their opinion that this was eminently a case in which the contractors should have been left either to establish their claims, if they had any, in a court of law, or they should have been placed for disposal before the Corporation."

Mr. J. P. Kapadia, in seconding the amendment, said that in days gone by, when Mr. Ollivant was the Commissioner, such fictitious claims were often brought before the Corporation, who passed those claims with eyes blind-folded. The contractors would be perfectly justified in cheating the Corporation, if the latter did not take care to see the reasonableness or validity of the claims b ought before them for settlement. If he was a contractor, he confessed, he would try to take as much from the Corporation as he could. If they were fools enough to be cheated, it was not the fault of the contractors. (Loud laughter.) As that was the last day the Corporation met, and as there was no time left, even if Dr. Blaney's proposition was passed, to allow the members of the Standing Committee to resign their seats, the best course that could be adopted under the circumstances, was to pass Mr. Mehta's amendment.

Dr. Bhalchundra spoke in favour of the last amendment.

Mr. Kabraji was glad that Mr. Mehta's amendment did not contemplate the passing of a vote of censure on his colleagues in the Standing Committee. It was only an error of judgment on the part of the Standing Committee.

Dr. Viegas thought that the vote of censure could not but be interpreted to mean anything else than a condemnation of the action of the Standing Committee. He did not consider that the amendment of Mr. Mehta was in any way consistent with the speech made in support of that amendment. If the Standing Committee egregiously failed in the performance of their duty, they not only deserved the gravest censure, but that they should be called upon to make good the loss caused to the Municipality. (Hear, hear, and laughter.) Dr. Blaney's proposition to pass a vote of censure was the best under the circumstances. Mr. Mehta's amendment, which greatly diluted Dr. Blaney's proposition, was not at all suitable to the grave and flagrant failure of duty on the part of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Geary desired to express his entire concurrence with what Mr. Mehta had said about this matter being a complicated one. It was so complicated that the perusal of the papers by Mr. Mehta had modified his opinion considerably. Perhaps if he considered further, it might appear still clearer to him, and that it was not a case to be decided on the dictum of lawyers, but involved questions of engineering and of business usage. If they went to the High Court and were asked to produce their principal witness, he would be a man who would state that the work done was not such work as was contemplated by him when he drew up the specification, and that the contractor should be paid the amount he claimed. That was the position.

Mr. Mehta: He would not be allowed to say any such thing.

Mr. Geary said if they went to court their chief witness would be their own engineer, and he would have stated of his own knowledge that what was done was something in excess of what was contemplated.

Mr. Mehta: He would not be allowed to give his opinion. (Cries of "Order.")

Mr. Geary, continuing, said it was understood there were eminent counsel in Bombay, who were of opinion that Messrs. Glover and Co. could have made good their claim for a considerable amount.

Mr. Mehta: Our own counsel has advised to the contrary.

Mr. Geary: That is Mr. Mehta's construction of the opinion of our counsel.

Mr. Carroll rising to a point of order, said that members could not hear Mr. Geary's speech owing to Mr. Mehta's interruptions.

Mr. Gilbert: We have heard Mr. Mehta, but he will not allow others to be heard.

Mr. Geary observed that if Mr. Mehta would reserve his remarks until he had finished, it might facilitate business. Continuing his remarks, Mr. Geary said that Mr. Mehta had thought the matter much clearer a week ago, but having studied it since he now thought it complicated.

Mr. Mehta: I have said nothing of the sort. I have not changed my opinion as regards the facts. It is only with regard to what should be done to the Standing Committee.

Mr. Geary: I have had the pleasure and privilege of hearing Mr. Mehta for about two hours on the subject, whereas I have not been on my feet for five minutes, and I have been interrupted six times. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Mehta: How can I help it if you misrepresent me. (Cries of "Order order.")

Mr. Carroll: We must appeal to you, Mr. President.

Mr. Mehta: I appeal to you, Sir, am I not entitled to correct misstatements.

Mr. Carroll: You have done so.

Mr. Mehta: Mr. Carroll is out of order.

The President: I must ask you to keep order. It seems to me that Mr. Mehta has a perfect right to point out any personal consideration. I am quite sure you will hear Mr. Geary, and in fairness without interruption. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary, continuing, said if Mr. Mehta would have a moment's patience he would show him how they agreed in opinion much more than he thought. It was not so clear that if the compromise had not been made, they would have had a walk-over in the High Court. A man of considerable experience in such matters, Mr. Stevens, had spoken to him of the usage in such cases as that before them. He gave him two remarkable experiences in his own knowledge. In the construction of the Victoria Terminus, trial-pits were made at every fifty feet, and they seemed to show that there was rock at the depth of six feet all round. The contract was given, and the specifications were precisely similar to the usual specifications in such cases. The depth was found to be pretty correct until they came to the south-west angle of the new building, when it was found that the rock dipped down 26 feet from the surface. That necessitated a considerable amount of excavation and costly work upon the rock to make it into steps because it was a sloping shelf. That was held to be a distinctly different work to that which was undertaken according to the showing of the trial-pits. In a more recent work now in progress, the new Municipal Buildings, there were also trial-pits which showed that foundations might be laid at an average depth of six feet. Contracts were given under that belief. It was found that at a portion of the ground it was necessary to go 12 feet deep, and it was allowed that that was subject to a different charge, because it was different work than which was contemplated. He must state also that in the work of the Victoria Terminus Station there was no provision made for baling out or pumping for the excavations were expected to be six feet only. When they got down 26 feet they were inundated being below sea level, which required powerful steam-engines to pump it out.

Mr. Mehta: Is Mr. Stevens' opinion before the Corporation that Mr. Geary should refer to it?

The President ruled that Mr. Geary was perfectly in order. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Geary, continuing, said that he found that view taken by a professional man, and he might be permitted to say that the High Court would be guided largely by expert opinion in such a case, and would not but consider it solely on the interpretation given by Mr. Mehta or Mr. Dharamsi of the nature of the contract.

Mr. Mehta and Mr. Dharamsi both rose and said that they had given no opinion on the legal point.

Mr. Geary said they had both asserted that counsel thought as they did, but the Municipal Commissioner did not place the same construction as Mr. Mehta on the opinion given by Mr. Inverarity. He understood that another counsel had also given his opinion in the affirmative.

Mr. Mehta: Has Mr. Geary a right to refer to an opinion which the contractors obtained from another counsel?

Mr. Carroll: Mr. Geary is entitled to use this argument.

Mr. Geary said that he was entitled to put a supposititious case; other counsel might come forward and maintain the contrary. That would be a legitimate observation. He was sorry to find that Mr. Mehta kept up his guerilla warfare, and interrupted him at every sentence. He would have long since concluded his remarks, if he had not been persistently interrupted. He desired to say that, as Mr. Carroll had observed, it would be absurd to suppose that the contractor was bound to go down a hundred or a thousand feet and to do it at the same rate as foundations of two or four feet. The High Court took cognisance of the usages in the building trade. No one had a greater respect for Mr. Dharamsi's legal opinion than he had; but on the other hand a matter of that kind was not a purely legal one, but one for engineers, and he thought when they had two competent engineers on the Standing Committee they ought to listen to them. When they were told it was exceptional work and must be exceptionally treated, engineers of such long experience as Colonel Merewether—(hear, hear)—and Mr. Carroll, he thought the Standing Committee were perfectly justified in attaching great weight to those opinions, supplemented as they were by the opinion of the Commissioner. Mr. Acworth, moreover, was not the man to throw away large sums of money without reason, and if he came to the conclusion that it was his duty to recommend them to compromise the claim, he (Mr. Geary) thought that the Standing Committee was not to blame for listening with respect to that opinion. Taking all the circumstances into consideration, he did not think it was a case either for grave or distant censure. (Applause.)

Dr. Blaney, in replying on the debate, said that the time of three meetings had been occupied and well occupied with the discussion of a question which went to the very bottom of good Municipal government in the Standing Committee. (Hear, hear.) The time spent over the discussion of the question was long, but he had no doubt that it would prove useful in the end. He would touch on one or two points which had not been mentioned by any member of the Corporation. The first point was that the Municipal Commissioner had thrown himself into the question as a volunteer, belonging as he did to the Volunteers. (Laughter.) There was nothing in his proposition nor in the appointment of Mr. Mehta, which touched the Commissioner at all. It did not matter one straw what advice the Commissioner gave to the Standing Committee. The Standing Committee was an institution which ought to be able to stand on its own foundation—(hear, hear)—whatever might be Messrs. Glover and Company's Tansa Dam foundations. (Laughter.) If the Committee thought that they were not properly advised, it was their duty to ask for papers and explanations and to come to their own conclusions.

Mr. Mehta: What if their foundations are treacherous?

Dr. Blaney: They will slip. (Loud laughter.) Continuing he said that he came now to one of the most curious part of the proceedings, and that was the conduct of the Chairman of the Standing Committee in the matter.

A Member: He is in the dock. (Laughter.)

Dr. Blaney, continuing, said that it was not the obstinacy as much as the hostility, of the Chairman of the Standing Committee to an inquiry into the question on the part of the Corporation that gave rise to the present proceedings. He (the speaker) asked if he was not right in what he said. (A Member: "Yes, yes.") Having given that opinion he might say that all this was due to an error of judgment on the part of the Chairman of the Committee. It required peculiar qualifications to occupy the chair which Mr. Carroll occupied. (Laughter.) He (Dr. Blaney) was in the chair for four years, and he might say from experience that the first qualification required was tact. The friction caused in the Committee was due to the inconsiderate action of the Chairman, who wanted members to come to the conclusion simply by asking them to raise up their hands and declining to hear them or using any gentleness towards them.

Mr. Carroll, interrupting Dr. Blaney, said that he was utterly wrong when he said that he (Mr. Carroll) declined to hear the members of the Standing Committee on the subject. It was he (Mr. Carroll) who gave the Corporation the best and a most proper opportunity of considering the matter. It was he who proposed an amendment that the whole question should be referred to the Standing Committee, and if that amendment had been accepted by the Corporation, they would have the opinions of all the members instead of the opinions of the two dissentients, and saved all that discussion.

Dr. Blaney said that he was not referring to that matter at all. He referred only to the Chairman of the Standing Committee declining to hear anything from the dissentient members.

Mr. Carroll: It is untrue that I declined to hear them. It is absolutely false. (Hear, hear.)

Dr. Blaney: You will speak worse and worse about it.

Mr. Geary, rising to a point of order, asked if the discussion bore upon the question before the Corporation, were they discussing the civility or incivility of the Chairman of the Standing Committee? The accuser, who was not present at the meeting of the Committee, probably spoke from hearsay.

Dr. Blaney said they were discussing whether the matter should have been brought before the Corporation, and——

The President: Go on, Dr. Blaney.

Dr. Blaney: I shall go on even if these members try to put me down. I know they are not able to put me down. (Laughter and applause.) It will be remembered that the Chairman of the Standing Committee went so far as to lose his temper and say that he would resign the Chairmanship of the Committee. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Carroll: Quite so.

Dr. Blaney: Now, if that was the state of mind in which he had been, or rather his feelings had been aroused by this question, it accounted for the strong endeavours he made to prevent the matter coming before the Corporation.

Mr. Carroll: I have a right to make a personal explanation.

Dr. Blaney: It is Mr. Carroll's turn to go on. (Loud laughter.)

The President said that this was the last day of the Corporation, and it would be better if members parted in a friendly way. Mr. Carroll might, if he chose, make a personal explanation, but it would be very much better if Dr. Blaney was allowed to proceed.

Dr. Blaney, continuing, said there was no attempt made to say anything against the Commissioner, and the Corporation would, therefore, do well to leave him out of the question at all. He could not help however, remarking that the Commissioner was quite wrong in stating, when he addressed the Corporation on the subject, that in bringing forward that minute from the Standing Committee to the Corporation Mr. Dharamsi was fouling his nest. There was no justification whatever for the Commissioner in making those remarks. Mr. Dharamsi, instead of fouling his nest, had brought the matter before the Corporation with motives of higher nature and character. He gave reasons for what he had done, and those reasons were to his mind, and he hoped also the mind of the Corporation, profoundly honest. (Applause.) Mr. Dharamsi's conduct in the affair was strictly fair and honourable. (Renewed applause.) In conclusion Dr. Blaney informed the Corporation that he would be too glad to support Mr. Mehta's amendment, and quite consistently too, because his object was not to give pain to any one, but to see that such unpleasant incidents never occurred again in the history of the Corporation. (Loud applause.)

Mr. Carroll: I want to give a personal explanation.

Dr. Blaney: Then I will have to speak again. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carroll: Dr. Blaney is perfectly and ludicrously wrong.

Dr. Blaney: I will put myself right. (Laughter and applause.)

Mr. Carroll said that it was Dr. Blaney's own resolution which interfered with the procedure of the Standing Committee, and for which he (Mr. Carroll) was not responsible. It was not with reference to the question of the claim of Messrs. Glover & Co., but the question of procedure that he said at the meeting of the Committee that if they accepted Dr. Blaney's resolution, it would have to resign its functions, and he (Mr. Carroll) further stated he himself would have to resign.

Dr. Blaney: I have just one word to say. With persons whom we love much we sometimes show that love by saying "you have had the last word you can keep it." I have so much personal love for Mr. Carroll that I say to him you have had the last word, keep it. (Loud laughter and applause.)

Mr. Mehta's amendment was then put to the vote and was lost, the counting showing 23 votes against 22.

A poll was then demanded with the result that 27 members voted against the amendment, and 23 in favour. The result was received with loud applause.

Mr. Carroll's amendment, on which a poll was also demanded, was carried by 27 votes against 23 and also adopted as a substantive motion by the same number.

The proceedings then terminated.

## DIVINE SERVICES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

6 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH, MAZAGON.

6-30 a.m.—Holy Communion (Daily).

8 p.m.—Litany, Sermon and Complins.

BOMBAY YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

SERVICE will be held on board the s. s. Athole, in the Victoria Dock, this evening, at 7-30 p.m. Captains, officers, engineers, seamen and others are cordially invited. The Bethel flag will be hoisted. Come and bring your friends.

FLORILINE—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Florilina" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleas

## MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

It is a nice question how far the torpedo-boat comes within the limits of the definition of a vessel of war. And it is raised by the announcement that a torpedo-boat for use under water, invented by a Mr. G. C. Baker, of Chicago, and designed by a Mr. Baltin of Detroit, is being built at the last-named port. The treaty of 1817 allows the two nations of the United States and Great Britain, respectively, to own three war vessels on the lakes, no one of which is to be of more than 100 tons burthen, or to carry more than one small piece of ordnance. It says nothing about torpedo-boats, nor is it probable that the building of this latest eccentricity in naval architecture will be deemed by English statesmen an abrogation of that important agreement. The Canadians, however, appear to think otherwise, and it is even reported that diplomatic communications have passed on the subject. The citizens of the Dominion need not be alarmed, for the Detroit boat is more likely to harm its own crew than anybody else. It is to be 40 feet long, 9 feet wide, and 14 feet deep, built of oak, and calculated to stand an external pressure of 40 pounds on the square inch. Steam is to be the motive power, and the funnel will be connected with a cast iron conduit outside the craft, provided with a valve to prevent the entry of water, while air for forcing the fires will be stored in a compressed form in the boat. The system by which the craft is carried under water is not fully explained, but it is said that the propeller-shaft can be placed at any angle and when revolved will cause either propulsion or submersion of the vessel, as required.

The siege operations at Lydd forms the subject of the latest official report dealing with our last year's Artillery practice camps. Colonel Lyons, R.A., was the Lydd commandant, and very thoroughly has he reported upon all that came under his observation. The particulars in the Blue-book, are not of a nature to recommend themselves to the general reader, but in the twenty-five pages which the report covers, many details are brought to notice which will be valuable to the artillerist. Competitive practice was carried out at 2,800 yards, 48 rounds being fired by each siege company from two 25-pounder R.M.L. guns (treated and laid as howitzers) at a rectangle 90 yards long by 40 feet wide. This rectangle was invisible from the firing point and observation stations, the only indication of its position being the firing of six 1 lb. puffs from a mortar in the centre. The 10th Siege Company Southern Division (Major R. D. London) made the best practice, occupying 1 hour and 43 minutes (the limit time being 2½ hours) in laying out the line of fire (observing with the theodolite, &c.), and firing its 48 rounds; 24 hits were planted in the rectangle. Target batteries, similarly concealed, and only indicated by smoke puffs, were assailed during the "service" practice, during which all the condition are made as far as possible to resemble those which prevail on service. Well-concealed siege batteries were shelled both with frontal anfilade fire, 8 inch R.M.L. howitzers being employed.

The enfilade fire, though partly carried out at night, is pronounced very successful. Out of 60 shells, 29 hits were obtained, for instance, on the work (a siege battery with three emplacements), which was completely wrecked. A moving target, running at about nine miles an hour, was fired at with a light field gun. In the course of one run of about 1,500 yards, the target moving away from the battery at an angle of about 10 degrees, one battery obtained 17 hits with four common shell and four shrapnel. In addition to night-firing, batteries were successfully armed by night, guns and armament being moved either by rail or by road, and over rough ground for about 400 yards, guns shifted from travelling to firing trunnion-holes, and all preparations made for opening fire, in times varying from 28 minutes (Hon. A. Sidney's Company, Eastern Division) to 1 hour 31 minutes by the slowest company. Much valuable instruction in the shape of lectures, drills, use of instruments, signalling, and use of telephones was also given during the period of encampment, which lasted from May 1 until the middle of October. It is evident that our Artillery authorities do not intend to allow the British Artillery to lag behind for the sake of instruction. What with Shoeburyness, Okehampton, Lydd, Golden Hill, and Aldershot—to say nothing of Indian practice camps—the day of the British gunner seems only to be coming.

The Royal Sovereign has been taken into dock at Portsmouth for the purpose of cutting her under-water torpedo ports. She is to be undocked on March 31, and to be ready for her steam trials by April 18 next. It is anticipated that if all goes well in her trials she will be fit to pass into the "A" Reserve [illegible]. Lord George Hamilton, in replying to a correspondent, points out that "it is not the number of ships laid down, but the rate at which they progress while in course of construction, that is the really important point to be kept in view." There is sound common sense in this aspect of the subject but we trust that his lordship, when he comes, in course of time, to inform the House of Commons, will average the progress made in British shipbuilding before making comparisons with [illegible] done abroad. The "trials at mile Royal Sovereign times are about as misleading as the old trial trip speeds were. We do not say these two vessels have not been well built, but everything else was subordinated to pushing them on. Hardly anything has been done at Portsmouth in order that the "Royal Sovereign should be pushed on, and that which we have done in her case, foreigners can doubtless do if they have a mind to. There is not a European first-class Power that has not accelerated its shipbuilding of late years, and several of them show a degree of improvement relatively far in advance of our own.

Encouraged doubtless by the experiment tried during the manœuvres of 1890, the naval authorities have decided to establish—or to re-establish, perhaps, would be nearer the mark—the post of "Chief of the Staff." The duties of the officer holding this post will be very much like those entrusted to the old "Captains of the Fleet," amplified or modified naturally by the new conditions of warfare. The Captain of the Fleet was as often as not a flag officer, but apparently the Chief of the Staff is always to be a Post Captain. In other respects, however, the regulations follow word for word those which have always applied to the old office. We have not been able to trace the last appointment of a Captain of the Fleet, but it was not so long ago but that many officers will remember it; indeed, we are almost certain that when the Mediterranean and Channel Squadrons were sailed for a [illegible] time the post was revived. To speak of the establishment of a new rank in this connection is, therefore, scarcely correct. Captain A. T. Lake was "Chief of the Staff" to Sir George Tryon in the 1890 manœuvres, and the usefulness of the appointment, and the labour that it removed from the shoulders of the Flag Captain were then amply demonstrated. Now that on all stations the [illegible] meets once a year for manœuvring, it [illegible] so bad plan to appoint a Chief of the Staff [illegible] ship, and allow the Admiral his selec[illegible] of that of the Flag Captain.

The "Revue du Genie Militaire" devotes a long article to a new method of laying sleepers and rails for a military line. If the earthwork has been completed, the permanent way may be commenced by laying down sleepers for about twenty yards and placing the rails, with chains or plates complete, in their proper position. A trolly is then brought up and loaded with sleepers and rails, which are run forward and laid in continuation of the line; the trolly is taken back, re-loaded, again run to the front. In this way the line carries, from one base, the materials for its own construction, and it is a very speedy way of rushing a line over a level country. It appears that when the Russians, for whom, as we have just said, railways are of the most vital interest, had reached Samarcand with their line, they were laying it at the rat of nearly two miles a day, and General Annenkov had adopted a mechanical contrivance by which he hoped to attain a still higher rate of progress.

It is stated by the "Revue du Cercle Militaire" that a Saxon army doctor has invented an excellent and practical tent for winter use. It was inhabited, night and day, for nine days in the middle of January, without discomfort to its inmates, although in an exposed situation. At the Red Cross exhibition in Leipsic, where it was shown, it received universal approval. The material of which it is composed is cotton, dressed with a preparation which renders it impervious to the air, and it consists of an outer and inner tent, the "cushion of air" between them acting as a non-conductor. In very cold weather it can be heated by a stove, and in summer it can be taken asunder and made into two tents.

It was anticipated [illegible] one of the French military [illegible] recruits [illegible] on the [illegible] noticed last [illegible] practical step of [illegible] ominous countries to [illegible] year, and the "Journal [illegible] two papers by officers [illegible] ir view is naturally di[illegible] the Alps, by which they [illegible] any and Italy, respectively, [illegible] made secure by the latter [illegible] wn side of the frontier. One of [illegible] orts that French soldiers are not [illegible] campaigning in the mountains. His [illegible] dations relate to boots, a second [illegible] gloves, and hoods.

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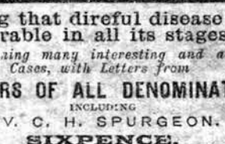

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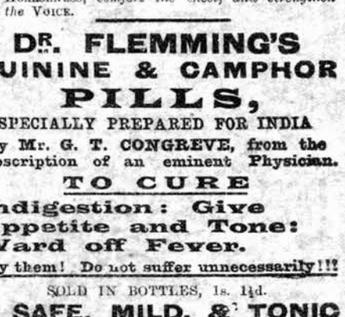

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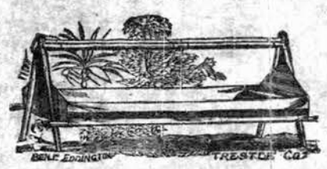


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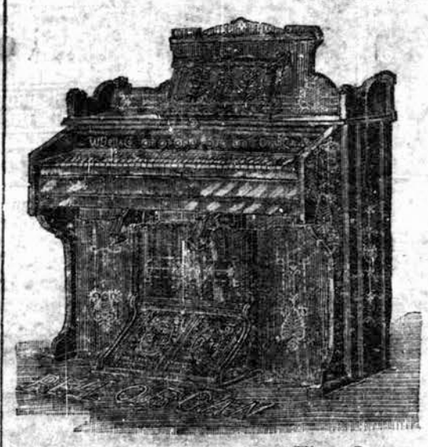

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